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Volume 156 No. 8 August 22, 1949

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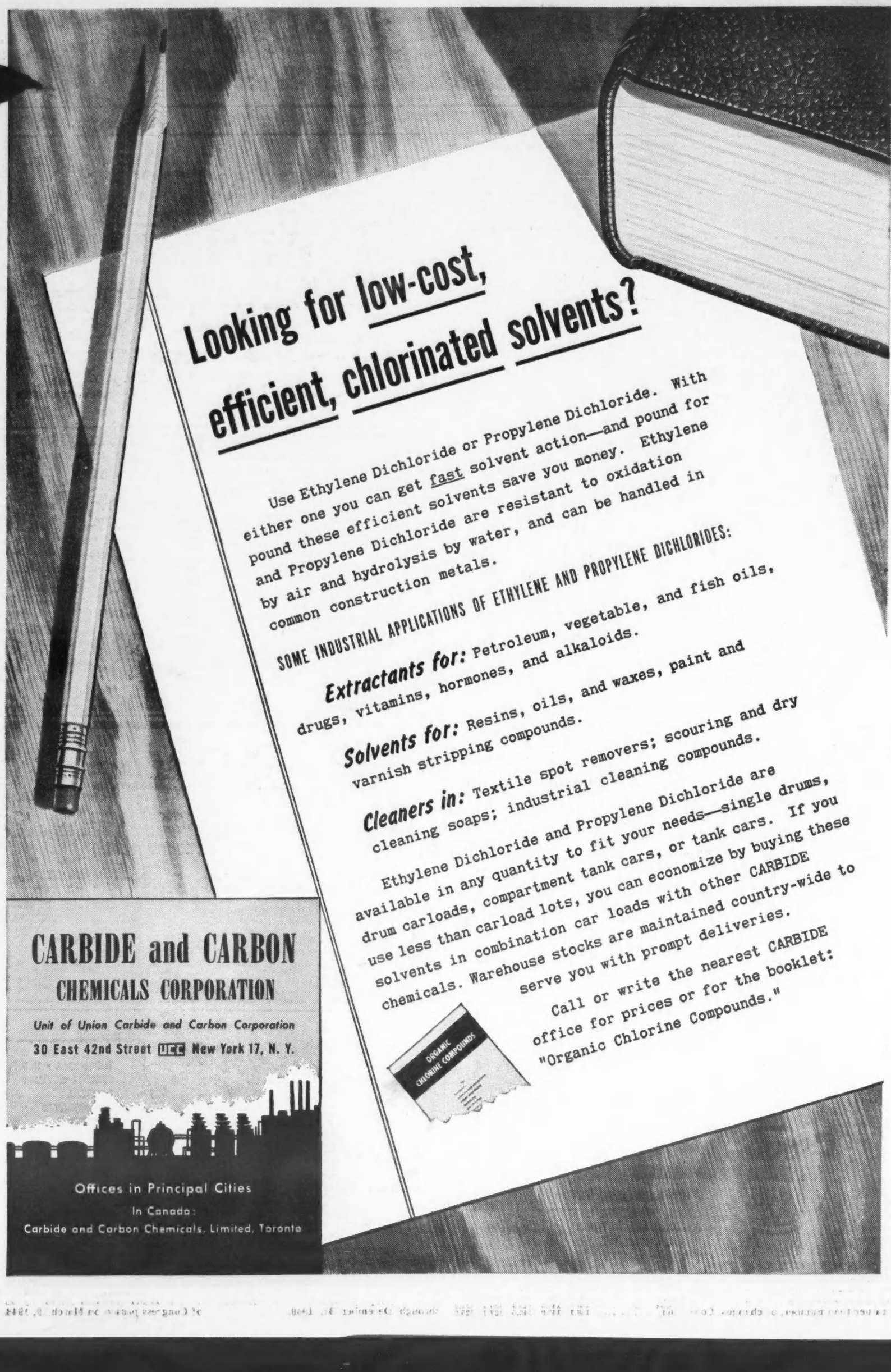
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Clayton Act Loophole Plugged by House Bill

After more than twenty years of agitation for corrective legislation, recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission that Congress close one of the biggest loopholes in the Clayton act cleared its first legislative hurdle last week.

By a vote of 223 to 92, the house passed H.R. 2734 on August 15, which amends sections 7 and 11 of the Clayton act so as to prohibit corporations from acquiring the assets of a competitor, where such action would substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly. By court interpretations of the past, the prohibition has been limited only to acquisitions of capital stock of competing corporations.

During the forty minutes of debate allowed on the bill, which was considered under "gag" rules that barred the offering of any amendments, an unsuccessful attempt was made to defeat the measure on the grounds that it was unnecessary and that it was making substantive changes in the antitrust laws.

One of the major charges made against it was that the bill will take away the market for many small and medium-size firms that want to sell out for one reason or another, such as death of the proprietor, advancing age, sickness, poor business, etc. A competitor would be prohibited from purchasing, it was claimed, and the business would have to be junked unless it could be disposed of piecemeal.

Another indictment against the bill was that it grants to the Federal Trade Commission discretionary power so vague, uncertain and indefinite as to vest that agency with almost unlimited control over the economic growth of corporations no matter how small.

It was pointed out that the bill contains such vague, indefinite and undefined terms as "any line of commerce," "any section of the country," "tend to create a monopoly" and "to substantially lessen competition." The courts have generally refused to define such terms except with relation to their application to a specific case.

The bill now goes to the senate, but whether it will be called up for passage before adjournment is doubtful in view of the log-jam of legislation that has developed in that body.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Parley Opens in London

A meeting to coordinate information accumulated by the nations of the world on foot-and-mouth disease opened in London on August 15, according to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. The meeting is primarily to coordinate information on the latest plans, developments and research in the field of veterinary medicine specifically aimed at reducing the cases of food-and-mouth disease.

Alcohol Transportation Rules Change Proposed

The Bureau of Internal Revenue last week announced a proposed change in its rules covering industrial alcohol which will permit the transportation of undenatured ethyl alcohol in tanktrucks for transfer in bond between industrial alcohol plants, industrial alcohol bonded warehouses and denaturing plants.

Text of the amended sections of Part 182 of the alcohol regulations to cover transportation by tank trucks was printed in the *Federal Register* on August 18 with an invitation to interested parties to submit written comments to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue within thirty days.

Petroleum Council Formation Proposed

A bill creating a national petroleum council that would determine and fix the petroleum policies of the Federal government was introduced in the house on August 18 by Representative Oren Harris, of Arkansas.

The bill sets up twelve specific points as guides for policies to be applied both within the United States and abroad. They include government encouragement of the development of petroleum resources throughout the world, where they would prove beneficial to the United States; development of resources of liquid fuel; establishment of petroleum product stockpiles for transition periods from peace to an emergency; research on fuel efficiency; and permitted imports of foreign oil in amounts to maintain a healthy domestic industry adequate for national needs.

I.G. Synthetic Ammonia Units Allocated to Allies

The Inter-Allied Reparations Agency has announced that two units for the production of synthetic ammonia of the I. G. Farbenindustrie plant at Ludwigshaven will be allocated as reparation among the western allied nations, including the United States, at an early date, according to the Office of International Trade.

American business firms and citizens are invited to express any interest which they may have in the possible purchase of these facilities in a communication to the European branch, OIT, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., not later than September 20. The official inventories, listing and describing the equipment available for allocation, may be examined in the European branch, OIT.

Chemicals Jan.-June Exports Pass '48 Mark Despite 2nd Quarter Drop

A slight decline in United States exports of chemicals and related products occurred in the second quarter of this year below the first quarter but the total for the first six months was still ahead of the exports for the comparable period of 1948, despite dollar shortages in practically all foreign countries, statistics compiled by the chemicals branch of the Office of International Trade showed last week.

Exports of chemicals and related products for the second quarter amounted to $223,107,000 and for the first quarter they were $226,432,000, making a total for the first six months of $449,539,000. During the second quarter of 1948, exports amounted to $225,275,000, and for the first quarter they were $219,231,000, or a total for the first six months of 1948 of $444,506,000.

The exports during the first quarter of this year were the highest since the second quarter of 1947, when they reached $238,557,000. The decline in exports in the second quarter more than likely was due to the decline that had occurred in prices, and the decline in the total value figure might have been even greater but for indicated heavier exports of sulphur, essential oils, including linseed and perfume and flavoring oils, and in exports of naval stores.

The figures indicated that the exports of naval stores increased from $7,985,000 in value in the first quarter to $8,247,000 in the second quarter; essential oils, etc., from $2,915,000 to $3,484,000; and sulphur from $7,638,000 to $8,977,000.

Chemicals Exports Detailed

The chemicals branch reported the following export totals for various classes of chemicals during the first three months of this year, with comparisons for the same period of 1948:—Coaltar products, $28,797,000 against $28,344,000; chemical specialties, $42,916,000 against $37,480,000; industrial chemicals, $35,778,000 against $38,746,000; pigments, paints and varnishes, $22,156,000 against $21,307,000; fertilizers, $22,855,000 against $23,205,000; explosives, $2,508,000 against $1,968,000; and dyeing and tanning extracts, $213,000 against $467,000.

Europe still offered the best market for United States chemicals and allied products in January-March, 1949, consuming $66,000,000 worth, or 29 percent of total United States shipments. North America remained the second largest buying area, with purchases amounting to 26 percent of the total. Asia ranked third among area markets, its share, however, almost equaling that of North America; South America retained its fourth position.

A few changes were noted in countries of destination for United States chemicals in the first quarter as compared with the whole year 1948. Canada held out as the largest single market, its portion being $29,000,000 or 49 percent of exports to North America and 13 percent of world shipments. Mexico was the second best customer in that area, followed by Cuba and Netherlands West Indies.

France Replaces England

In the European area, France took the lead over the United Kingdom, which had been the most important United States market throughout 1948. Italy displaced Sweden as third largest buyer in Europe, Germany rose to fourth place, and Belgium dropped from third to fifth place.

Exports to the Republic of the Philippines in the first three months of this year were larger than to any other Asiatic country. Japan's purchases were slightly less, while India, the leading market in 1948, dropped to third place. These countries, together with China, Korea, and Hong Kong, took 76 percent of United States chemicals exported to Asia in the first quarter of 1949.

"The fact that exports of chemicals and allied products are again on an upward trend looks well for the future of United States foreign trade in world markets in spite of increasing competition in European and other industrialized areas," the branch said.

Chemical Emulsifiers Use Curb Asked in Senate Bill

Senators Guy M. Gillette of Iowa and Milton R. Young of North Dakota joined on August 15 in the introduction of a bill to amend the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act so as to require a minimum content of 4 percent of natural fat in bakery products. The bill, S. 2431, was referred to the senate interstate and foreign commerce committee.

Senator Young indicated that the purpose of the bill is to halt the development now taking place in the bakery industry of using chemical emulsifiers or bread softeners as substitutes for natural products. He said that there has been a great deal of evidence taken by the senate agricultural committee on the use of these materials and the "disastrous effect of such practices on the producers of natural fats and oils and the deleterious effect upon the consumers.

"Witnesses have told the committee that lard and vegetable shortening are facing a serious threat from the so-called chemical emulsifiers or bread softeners which are beginning to be used in volume in the baking industry. These witnesses claim that with the use of one pound of chemical with a fatty base made from petroleum they can replace six pounds of fats and oils by adding five pounds of water to their pound of chemical.

"Witnesses have also told the committee that the overall results of the constant ingestion of these chemicals into the human system is going to ultimately break down the health of our people. While the hearings will continue and a report thereon filed, the chairman, Mr. Gillette, and I feel that this matter should be forcefully brought to the attention of the American people for their consideration."

Tidelands Oil Bills Hearings on August 24

A subcommittee of the house judiciary committee will open hearings August 24 on bills introduced last week (H. R. 5991 and 5992) by Representative Francis Walter of Pennsylvania for settlement of the controversial issue of control over the tidelands.

For more than a month Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn of Texas has been trying to engineer an agreement between the Federal government and officials of the states of Louisiana and Texas that would settle the issue of control over these lands.

Agreement was reached on several details, such as division of funds, but the main issue of who would control the leasing of the tidelands for mineral resource development was never compromised. The bills introduced by Mr. Walter were similar in most respects, with the notable exception that one bill provides for control by the Federal government and the other by the states.

The question is one that Congress will attempt to solve in the consideration of the bills, but always with the prospect in the background that unless the final legislation provides for control by the Federal government the bill may encounter a veto from President Truman.

Superphosphate Bids Asked

The Department of Agriculture has invited bids, to be opened August 30, on the purchase by it of approximately 10,000 tons of superphosphate for delivery in Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan and Tennessee under the agricultural conservation program. Bids are asked for 18, 19, and 20 percent superphosphate for delivery through December 31, 1949.

Royalty Oil Bill Progresses

The senate voted its approval of a conference report August 17 on S. 1647, eliminating premium payments on the purchase of government royalty oil under existing contracts. The report now goes to the house for concurrent action. The conference committee rewrote section 3 of the bill to allow the Secretary of the Interior to issue leases or permits for the exploration, development and utilization of mineral deposits on lands added to the Shasta National Forest by an act of Congress passed on March 19, 1949.

Price Trend Makes Another Gain

Pricewise and otherwise, the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs were rather quiet last week. Price changes were confined to a relatively small number of areas. There were a few more reductions than there were advances. But, the latter were the more pronounced; so, the net effect was another rise in the overall average of 0.5 point. The mark is still 14.7 points below where it was a year ago, but is up 1.1 points since the first of the current quarter.

Fatty oils were the major contributor to the upping of the price level. They got a little assistance from a reversal in botanical drugs. Lead prices were leveled off at the higher end, but only the metallic paste and some of the minor salts of the metal were affected. Heavy chemicals were dull in every respect except the number of small rush orders. The few price changes in the fine division were evenly balanced.

The oils' advance included edible vegetable products and animal fats. Fish oil was advanced; codliver oil was reduced. There was a similar relationship between tung oil and linseed oil. Animal products were split, mostly on the upside. Corn derivatives were reduced. White pepper was upped; black was downed for a change. The higher level in botanicals was a matter of price, rather than number, of changes. Conditions abroad finally effected a boost in shellac.

Sentiment continued mixed, but apparently had gained a bit in optimism. Business, as a whole, has been better this month than in July, which was better than June. Expectations of third-quarter improvement are prevalent in most quarters; but, there is much uncertainty over September because of the labor situation in the steel industry. This, of course, is most apparent in the heavy coaltar and fertilizer divisions; but, it has an influence on the long view in much of the wide organic chemical area.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Aug. 19, 1949	Aug. 12, 1949	Aug. 20, 1948
129.2	128.7	143.9

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941
January	142.0	150.4	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	140.4	147.2	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	137.6	146.2	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	133.6	146.2	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	131.2	146.7	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	128.7	147.3	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	128.1	145.9	142.5	137.7	125.5

Red Lead Base Paints Specifications Changed

The government market for ready-mixed paints of a red lead base was broadened considerably by the Federal Specifications Board last week with the issuance of a new set of specifications permitting the purchase of these paints containing synthetic resins as well as the customary linseed-oil vehicles.

Listed as TT-P-86a, the new specifications, which supersede TT-P-86 of September 9, 1939, cover four types of red lead base ready-mixed paints, in place of the single type with linseed oil as a carrier, as in the past. The three new types are paints containing 28 percent alkyd resin with linseed oil, 40 percent alkyd resin with linseed oil and phenolic resin with linseed oil.

Type I is a red lead-linseed oil paint, having the usual red lead color, whose vehicle is a blend of raw linseed oil, pale heat-bodied linseed oil, mineral spirits and drier. Type II, a red lead mixed pigment-alkyd varnish-linseed oil paint, is required to have a color characteristic of a blend of red lead and red iron oxide. Its vehicle consists of raw linseed oil blended with a glyceryl-phthalate-type varnish composed of a linseed-oil-modified resin, together with the necessary driers and volatile thinners.

Type III, a red lead-alkyd varnish paint, having the usual red lead color, has for a vehicle a glyceryl-phthalate-type varnish composed of linseed-oil-modified resin, together with required amounts of driers and volatile thinners and solvents. Type IV, a red lead mixed pigment-phenolic varnish paint, is also of the customary red lead color. Its vehicle consists of a straight phenolic spar varnish suitable for grinding with red lead composed of a twenty-five-gallon-length varnish containing twenty-five gallons of tung oil and 100 pounds of a 100 percent-pure non-heat-hardening phenolic resin plus the necessary driers and volatile thinners. The resin used in type IV must be of one grade, that known commercially as a 100 percent para tertiary amyl phenol-formaldehyde resin.

Printed copies of the specifications can be obtained by writing the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 5 cents a leaflet.

Sugarcane Wax Available From Warwick Company

Sugarcane wax, technically discussed for some years, is now a commercial actuality. It is being marketed by the Warwick Wax Company, subsidiary of the Sun Chemical Corporation, Tenth street and Forty-fourth avenue, Long Island City 1, N. Y.

The sugarcane wax which the Warwick company is distributing is produced at Gramercy, La., in a joint enterprise of the Cuban-American Sugar Company, New York, and S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wis. The new material has characteristics similar to those of carnauba and ouricury waxes. It is reported to have given excellent results in experimentations with it in polishes. Samples and technical data are available.

Production of sugarcane wax has not yet reached potential capacity, but supplies are available at 60c. a pound in carlots, 65c. in smaller quantities, f.o.b. Gramercy, La.

Fluoride Chemicals Plant Built by ALCOA in Ill.

The Aluminum Ore Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America, has completed a plant at East St. Louis, Ill., for the production of fluoride chemicals. The new plant, capable of producing 10,000,000 pounds of fluorides per year, replaces smaller facilities at the site. Full-scale production will be underway in a few weeks.

Carbide & Carbon Has Three New Maleic Esters

Three maleic esters, diethyl maleate, dibutyl maleate, and di(2-ethylhexyl) maleate, are now available for immediate shipment from Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York. According to the company, other maleic esters such as dimethyl, diisopropyl, dihexyl, and diallyl maleates, can also be produced upon reasonable notice.

Lithium Aluminum Hydride Now Available Commercially

Metal Hydrides, Inc., Beverly, Mass., has placed additional units for the production of lithium aluminum hydride into production and the material is now commercially available.

Alkali Export Practices Held In Violation of Antitrust Laws

Certain practices of the United States Alkali Export Association and the California Alkali Export Association and their members are to be estopped by injunctions under the Sherman, Clayton, and Federal Trade Commission acts pursuant to an opinion given August 11 by Judge Samuel H. Kaufman in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York. Among the practices alleged in the government's complaint to be illegal were fettering of export competition by others than members of the organizations and using exports as a means of disposing of surpluses so as to maintain prices in domestic markets.

Named as defendant members of the United States Alkali Export Association are Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh; Church & Dwight Company, New York; Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland; Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York; Niagara Alkali Company, New York; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; Southern Alkali Corporation, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York, and the Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.

Named as defendant members of the California Alkali Export Association were West End Chemical Company, Oakland, Calif., and Pacific Alkali Company, Los Angeles.

The British Imperial Chemicals Industries was included among the defendants. Included as "coconspirators" but not as defendants in the government's charges were also the American Potash & Chemical Corporation, the Solvay Process Company, Solvay et Cie, of Belgium, and I.G. Farbenindustrie.

Findings of fact by the United States Attorney-General and by counsel for the defendants will be presented to the court under the opinion, and issuance of a decree is scheduled to follow in the course of, perhaps, two months.

Charges Against Defendants

The defendants were charged with entering into a series of agreements and engaging in concerted practices whereby: the export of alkalies from the United States to many markets of the world has been restricted; the import of alkalies into the United States from abroad has been prohibited; the production of alkalies within the United States has been curtailed and limited; competition between defendants and others has been eliminated; the trade of domestic competitors of the defendants engaged in exporting alkalies has been restrained, and prices of caustic soda in the United States have been fixed.

Before the trial, all defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that under sections one, two and five of the Webb act the Attorney-General was without authority to institute this suit until investigations and recommendations had first been made by FTC. Judge Kaufman's opinion stated that both the district court and the Supreme Court of the United States had rejected this contention.

World Market Agreements

According to the opinion, executives and members of the export association and Imperial Chemical Industries admitted the execution of agreements relating to world markets, the assignment of international quotas and the fixing of prices in territories other than the United States. The opinion reads:—

"In order to keep its own markets free from price competition, to keep international agreements intact and to secure maximum export tonnage thereunder for itself," the opinion read, "Alkasso (United States Alkali Export Association) set upon a course to stifle all exports of alkalies from the United States other than shipments effected through or under its direction.

"To prevent exports through independent sources, all agreements with members from 1924 until 1940 contained provisions appointing Alkasso exclusive agent for the sale of members' material abroad and permitting independent shipments only upon Alkasso's express permission in writing."

Exclusivity Clause Adherence

"This exclusivity clause was stricken from membership agreements in 1940 after the Federal Trade Commission had suggested its illegality in the case of the Pacific Forest Industries. As a matter of practice, however, members thereafter consistently adhered to the policy of refusing requests for export tonnage and considered Alkasso their sole agent for foreign sales.

"Further implementing its policy of controlling all possible material which might fall into the hands of other exporters, Alkasso, until 1939, maintained with non-member manufacturers of alkalies within the United States contracts containing provisions appointing it the exclusive export agency of the producer.

"Additional precautions against unauthorized exports were taken by each of Alkasso's members by inserting in all domestic sales contracts clauses stipulating that the material sold was for domestic consumption only and not for export. Such a provision was adopted as a result of the decision of the directors of the association and was another link in the chain to prevent the shipment of alkali tonnage from the United States through exporters who were not members of Alkasso.

"Whenever domestic purchasers of material permitted alkalies to filter into unauthorized export channels, defendants thereafter cut off the buyer's supply by refusing to make additional sales for it was the open and avowed policy of the association and its members to prevent what was euphenistically termed bootlegging."

Judge Kaufman held that there is no merit in defendants' original argument that the word "competitor," in the provision of the Webb act making the Sherman act applicable to any agreement or act "in restraint of the export trade of any domestic competitor of such association," was not intended to embrace the independent exporter.

Issue Held Not 'Moot'

He also stated that the evidence fails to bear out the claim of defendants that the issues involved in the case had become moot, in that the war caused a practical termination of all international agreements and that there appeared little likelihood that the practices complained of would be resumed. Judge Kaufman continued:—

"Section 2 of the Webb act provides that the Sherman antitrust act shall not, except in certain enumerated instances, apply to the formation of an export association engaged solely in the export trade or to an agreement made or act done in the course of export trade by such association * * *. The question for determination, therefore, is whether or not this language authorizes export associations organized under the Webb act to enter into such arrangements as those above set forth.

"The decisions under the Sherman act leave no doubt that all contracts, combinations, and conspiracies aimed at obstructing the foreign commerce of the United States come within the broad prohibitions of the antitrust laws.

"The rule of competition, basic in American economic philosophy and approved by express legislative fiat in the Sherman antitrust act, is equally applicable to our export trade as it is to trade among the several states. The contention by the defendants during the trial was that the purpose of the Webb act was to repeal entirely the provisions of the Sherman act as they applied to international trade and to leave our foreign

—*Continued on page 46*

Carbexport Agrees to Comply With FTC Recommendations

Carbon Black Export, Inc., has advised the Federal Trade Commission of its intentions to comply fully with the FTC recommendations of July 15 that it discontinue certain practices alleged to be in violation of the antitrust laws (OPD, July 25). Carbon Black Export, known as Carbexport, was organized under the Webb-Pomerene law for the purpose of exporting carbon black.

The report of the association, filed in accordance with the commission's order that it state within thirty days whether it elected to comply with the recommendations, is now before the commissioners and is expected to be acted upon shortly. Text of the report was not available for publication in advance of the commission's action, but it was understood that the association denied certain of the allegations of the commission but expressed its willingness to cooperate fully with the recommendations.

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Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Barium fluosilicate.
Ergotamine tartrate.
Meta-toluidin-6-sulphonic acid.
Methylene sulphate.
Nitrocarbonic acid.
Phenylurethane sulphochloride.
Sodium acid-arsenate.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.

Welfare Dept. Plan Blocked by Congress

President Truman's first attempt at reorganizing the Federal government under new powers granted by Congress earlier this session was blocked by the senate on August 16 when it voted 60 to 32 against reorganization plan No. 1, which called for the establishment of a department of welfare embracing most of the existing functions of the Federal Security Agency in the fields of health, education and labor.

Defeat of the plan was a clear victory for the opponents of socialized medicine. They based almost their entire argument on the grounds that inclusion of the health functions of FSA in the new department would be a move towards compulsory health insurance, in view of the fact that Oscar Ewing, FSA Administrator and a staunch advocate of the Truman health program, is slated to head the new department.

Proponents of the reorganization argued that there was nothing to prevent Congress from authorizing the establishment of a separate branch of the government to handle only health matters and that legislation with this aim in view already is pending in committee. For this reason, it was stated, there was no reason for rejecting the new department plan.

Difficulty of Future Action

Opponents felt however, that once the new department was established and the control over health matters embraced within its functions the difficulties of tearing these functions away from the department would be many times greater than stopping the movement in the beginning.

Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas, who has guided all of the reorganization legislation through the senate on behalf of the White House this session, was the chief opponent of reorganization plan No. 1. After calling attention to the "present definite trends of the government and of certain elements in it in the direction of socialized medicine" and stating that "there can be little doubt as to ultimate objective of the Federal Security Agency's policies toward the establishment of a national compulsory health insurance program," Senator McClellan said:—

Compulsion no Safeguard

"The health of the people is of great importance to the Congress and to the nation. This is as it should be, but neither programs of compulsion nor of subordination will properly safeguard the health of our people. The tendency of the past decade to subordinate health to security cannot but be detrimental to the general welfare of the nation. Experience has proven that in times of depression equal attention to health, welfare, and education cannot be expected when relief is of uppermost concern, with emphasis placed on security.

"There must be a large degree of independence given to the proper functions of Federal components having jurisdiction over health and education. This, undoubtedly, is a major factor in the Hoover commission's decision that public health should be an independent function. It obviously would lose any degree of independence it now possesses if reorganization plan No. 1 is permitted to become law."

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Feedstuffs importers, dealers, manufacturers, and exporters—Italy.

Oils (animal, fish, and vegetable) importers, dealers, producers, refiners, and exporters—Dominican Republic.

Paint and varnish importers and dealers—Tunisia.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Artificial leather manufacturing plant, London, England (EG-3).
Caustic soda, Oruro, Brazil (EG-2).
Chemical products, Varese, Italy (EG-1).
Fertilizers, Alesandria, Italy (EG-5—agency).
Lead, Osaka, Japan (EG-4).
Nickel, Ingot and scrap, Osaka, Japan (EG-4).
Paraffin wax, Oruro, Brazil (EG-2).
Sodium silicate, Oruro, Brazil (EG-2).
Zinc, Osaka, Japan (EG-4).

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Congress can be expected to take a recess of ten days or two weeks over Labor Day to give the tiring legislators a rest. The talk is that the house will quit for about two weeks and the senate for about ten days and then come back to continue work on the Truman legislative program.

The current session of Congress is without parallel in the memory of the oldest observers. Never before can it be recalled when the two houses have continued in session for so long and accomplished so little. Every bill of any importance has led to controversies that have taken weeks to settle and most of the bigger issues of the Truman program still remain unsettled.

The house has kept up to schedule more so than the senate. This is because the house operates under rules that limit debate and make possible the work being done. For the first time in memory, the house had passed every one of the regular annual appropriation bills by April 13 in ample time to become law before the close of the fiscal year June 30. The senate, however, has either failed to act or refused to agree in conference on six of the bills.

Tempers are getting short and words are becoming sharper among members of both the senate and house. Some of the debate in the house over the failure of the senate to move with greater speed has been close to violation of the rules. In past years this would be a clear signal to the leaders to curtail the legislative program and get Congress out of Washington as soon possible, but thus far there has been no indication that such a step is contemplated.

The leaders are still sticking by their guns that before there can be any adjournment there must be action on the wage-hour law revision, extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program, and foreign military aid. About the only thing that has been dropped from the program this session is repeal of the Taft-Hartley act, FEPC and compulsory health insurance.

Employees Age Factor

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is finding that employers throughout the country are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that, in the case of physically handicapped and older employees, their seeming disability is frequently more than offset by consistent good job performance, steadiness, and reliability, as well as lower personnel turnover.

A joint survey made by the chamber with the National Association of Manufacturers of about 300 firms found this to be an outstanding fact. Also, this condition was found to be general and not an exception. The survey covered a wide variety of small, medium, and large concerns in many fields of industrial activity and business endeavor located in most of the forty-eight states.

According to the survey, most employers do not feel that the hiring of elder or handicapped personnel increases their workmen's compensation costs. Similarly, a majority of the companies report no serious effect on the company pension plans as a result. A few companies, however, found it necessary to place a limit on the number of older workers hired in order to enable all employees to meet full pension requirements.

Overtime Off Overtime

The threat facing employers of being required to pay overtime on overtime as a result of the ruling of the supreme court in the longshoremen's case, has now been removed. President Truman has signed the bill to correct the wage-hour law in that respect and relieve employers of the additional financial burden which threatened to run into millions of dollars.

The court had ruled that employers were required to include extra payments for Saturday, Sunday, or holiday work, or work done outside normal working hours at premium rates in an employee's straight-time rate and compute overtime payments on the basis of this artificially inflated figure, even though the extra payments themselves amounted to time-and-half the regular rate of pay.

The new law permits employers to exclude from the regular rate of pay, on the basis of which overtime is computed, various types of premium payments, provided they are one and a half times the employee's regular straight-time rate. While the legislation was introduced originally to take care of a situation only in the longshore and construction industries, it was amended during its consideration in Congress to apply to all industries.

Antitrust Law Study

Representative Emanuel Celler of New York has issued his first progress report on the study of the antitrust laws being made by his committee — the house judiciary committee. He points out that the list of witnesses for the first series of the hearings does not include representatives of

—*Continued on page 30*

Dow Plans $5,000,000 Anhydrous Ammonia Plant

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., is planning the construction of a new $5,000,000 anhydrous ammonia plant at Freeport, Tex., according to Leland I. Doan, president. The plant is expected to have a capacity of approximately 100 tons per day.

Field construction is scheduled to start about January 1, and it is anticipated that the plant will be in operation late next year. It will use hydrogen from the company's chlorine plant in Freeport for the production of anhydrous ammonia by the Haber-Bosch process.

Tracerlab Offers 15 New Radiochemical Compounds

Tracerlab, Inc., Boston, has available fifteen new radiochemical compounds tagged with carbon-14. These compounds, it is said, can be obtained directly from Tracerlab after AEC approval has been obtained. In most instances the specific activity is one millicurie per millimole. The new compounds bring to a total of twenty-four the list of available organic radiochemicals, and the company is in a position to undertake special synthesis work on a contract basis.

Hyman Completes New Bioassay Laboratory

Julius Hyman & Co., Denver, Colo., has completed its new bioassay laboratory in that city. The laboratory, which is under the direction of Dr. Y. P. Sun, has facilities for screening new compounds developed in the company's research laboratory, for routine testing of chlordane, for guiding research and production for the development and manufacture of better quality insecticides, and for testing customers' chlordane formulations for effectiveness of insect kill.

Monsanto Changes Names Of Two Associate Firms

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced that the name of Monsanto (Australia) Proprietary, Ltd., has been changed to Monsanto Chemicals (Australia) Limited, and that the name of the New England Alcohol Company has been changed to Nealco-Monsanto Company.

The Australian company was converted to a public company at a recent meeting of shareholders and it was decided to apply to the governor in council in the State of Victoria for consent to change the name. At the same meeting new articles of association were prepared to conform to the requirements of the Melbourne Stock Exchange.

In the case of the New England Alcohol Company, the name change was approved by the board of trustees of Central Aguirre Sugar Company, Puerto Rico, on August 12. Central Aguirre and Monsanto are partners in the ownership of the company.

Armour Appoints Whitler Fatty Acid Sales Head

H. F. Whitler has been appointed Sales Manager of the fatty acid department of the chemical division of Armour & Co., Chicago. Mr. Whitler has been employed by Armour for nineteen years, having served as assistant chief chemist in Armour's development laboratory and as assistant sales manager of the chemical division.

Appointed as assistant sales manager to Mr. Whitler was Robert S. Haley. Mr. Haley has been a member of the chemical sales department for nine years. K. E. Johnson has been appointed sales manager of the derivative department of the chemical division. He has been a member of the Armour organization for thirteen years.

Synthetics Held Filling Detergents Market Gap

George L. Parkhurst, president of Oronite Chemical Company, San Francisco, told the Gillette subcommittee of the senate agricultural committee on August 16 that he believed synthetic detergents had deprived the soap industry of a part of its normal market but at the same time the new products were meeting a demand that the soap industry could never hope to fulfill.

Industry figures showed that for the first quarter of this year there were 154,876,000 pounds of synthetic detergents produced by twenty-six companies and during the third quarter thirty-one companies reported sales of 158,236,000 pounds. How much of this market would have normally gone to the regular soaps, had there been no synthetic detergents, Mr. Parkhurst said he had no way of knowing but he guessed that it was about 50 percent.

He believed that the other 50 percent constituted an entirely new market which the soap producers could not have obtained anyway because of the limitations on the uses of soap. He pointed out that synthetic detergents can be used beneficially in the processing of concrete and in certain textile operations, among other things, for which soap could never have found a market.

In so far as his company, whose chief business in the synthetic detergent field is the supplying of the ingredient from which the finished product is made, is concerned, the price declines that have occurred are the result of increased production and competition from other synthetic detergent ingredient producers and had no relation to the changes in fats and oils prices, he said. When the company first entered this field two and one-half years ago, the price of its principle product, "Alkane," made from propylene obtained in the refining of petroleum, was 32 cents a pound. It has declined steadily at regular intervals until it now is 15 cents a pound.

He said that there were three principle

—*Continued on page 67*

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations and changes in previous authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries and announced by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period August 12-17 were the following:—

To Austria—$382,000 for potash fertilizers from the USSR zone of eastern Germany and a decrease of $31,000 for vegetable oils and fats from the United States.

To Bizone Germany—$456,000 for whale oil and fish oils, $155,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $15,000 for nonmetallic minerals, and a decrease of $233,000 for copper from the United States; $70,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from Latin America, and decreases of $95,000 for vegetable fats and oils and $46,000 for oilcake and meal from Canada.

To Denmark—$12,000 for chemicals, excluding fertilizers and synthetic rubber, $28,000 for pancreas glands, and a decrease of $34,000 for copper from the United States; $54,000 for zinc and a decrease of $34,000 for copper from Latin Amercia.

To France—$263,000 for bristles, $300,000 for alcohol, and decrease of $20,000 for copper and $46,000 for flaxseed from the United States; $158,000 for nickel from the United Kingdom; $625,000 for nitrogenous fertilizers from Latin America; $4,000,000 for petroleum from the Middle East and $2,000,000 for the same from Latin America.

Chemicals to North Africa

To French North Africa—$208,000 for chemicals excluding fertilizer and synthetic rubber, $62,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, $405,000 for non-

—*Continued on page 70*

Burroughs Wellcome Names Dowling, Coe to New Posts

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Tuckahoe, N. Y., has elected William F. Dowling, jr. a director and has appointed Fred A. Coe, jr. assistant to the president. Mr. Dowling joined the company in 1946 and has been serving as secretary and general counsel. Mr. Coe joined the company in 1945 as chief industrial engineer. He was formerly associated with the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company and the Seth Thomas Clock Company.

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Gelatin, Pharmaceutical (capsule)
Gelatin, Photographic
Glauber Salts
Lactic Acid
Magnesium Fluosilicate
Magnesium-Zinc Fluosilicate Mixture
Mono Calcium Phosphate
Muriatic Acid
Naphthalene, Flake and Balls
Nitric Acids
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Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 11-16.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York, December 26-31.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 13-15.

American Chemical Society, Atlantic City, N. J., September 18-23.

American Gas Association, Palmer House, Morrison and Sherman hotels, Chicago, October 17-20.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 4-7.

American Oil Chemists Society, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.

American Petroleum Institute, Chicago, November 7-10.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 28-30

American Soybean Association, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., September 6-8.

American Standards Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 11-14.

American Welding Society, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, October 17-21.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 25-29.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 25.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association (formerly NAIDM), Mayflower hotel, Washington, December 4-5.

Division of Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law, Section of Corporation, Banking and Mercantile Law, American Bar Association, Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo., September 7.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 22-25.

Electrochemical Society, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, October 12-14.

Exposition of Chemical Industries, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 28-December 3.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 5-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 3-5.

Independent Natural Gas Association of New York, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., October 31.

Independent Petroleum Association of America, Blackstone hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., October 2-4.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Barcelona, Spain, October 23-30.

International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Mexico City, Mexico, October 23-29.

International Union of Chemistry, Amsterdam, Netherlands, September 6-10.

National Association of Retail Druggists, Seventy-First Regiment Armory, New York, September 18-22.

National Butane-Propane Association, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., September 19-21.

National Fertilizer Association, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 14-16.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.

National Lubricating Grease Institute, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., October 3-5.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 31-November 1.

National Paint Salesmen's Association, Palmer House, Chicago, November 6-8.

National Pest Control Association, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., October 17-19.

National Petroleum Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Ambassador and Ritz-Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., October 8-13.

Navy Industrial Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 28.

North American Gasoline Tax Conference, Tahoe Tavern, Lake Tahoe, Calif., September 7-10.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 27.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, November 1-5.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore Hotel, New York, October 24-26.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, September 14; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, December 7

Biocytin Discovery Told To Int. Biochemistry Group

Dr. Lemuel D. Wright, director of nutritional research of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, announced the discovery of biocytin publicly for the first time in a talk before the First International Congress of Biochemistry, at Cambridge University, England, on August 20.

Isolation of the new vitamin factor was accomplished through the cooperative efforts of the research laboratories of Sharp & Dohme and Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., according to Dr. Wright, who pointed out that as yet there is no known medical use for the new factor, but that clinical studies to determine its role in human metabolism are now in progress.

Cortisone Supply Source Sought by Health Service

The Federal Security Agency last week announced the launching of a program to discover new sources of supply for cortisone and related substances and to investigate as fully as possible their further application to the relief of human suffering.

An African expedition, jointly sponsored by the Public Health Service and the Department of Agriculture, has already been dispatched to obtain specimens of various plants which grow in equatorial Africa, Malaya and Liberia, as well as certain areas of eastern China. These plants, principally those of the genus *Strophanus*, contain steriod compounds from which it is strongly believed cortisone can be synthesized.

The expedition, which is headed by Dr. John T. Baldwin, on leave from the division of plant exploration and introduction of the Department of Agriculture, will conduct a search for the plants, collect seeds, make cuttings and investigate the possibilities of their cultivation on a large-scale in Liberia, as well as the feasibility of transplanting them to the continental United States or some of its equatorial possessions.

Dr. Erich Mosettig, research chemist of the National Institutes of Health, will accompany Dr. Baldwin on preliminary visits to Kew Gardens in London where certain of these plants, of the genus *Strophanus*, are under cultivation and to the laboratories of Dr. T. Reichstein in Basel, Switzerland. Dr. Reichstein has been in charge of several recent Swiss missions to Africa for botanical sources of supply for sex hormones.

Manufacturing Problem

In announcing the program, Oscar R. Ewing, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency said that the discovery of cortisone and its development may be to biological chemistry what the discovery of atomic energy was to physics.

At present, the manufacturing problem is the most important one. The clinical work cannot be done until there is cortisone with which to conduct it. The manufacturing problem is one of extraordinary difficulty and of extraordinary expense. The present process of synthesizing cortisone, for example, requires thirty-seven steps.

Mr. Ewing said that "we have strong reason to believe that certain plants of the *Strophanus* variety may offer a source of supply for cortisone. This has not yet been definitely established, but there are strong indications that a chemical substance can be obtained from this plant that has the same molecular structure as one of the intervening chemicals in the manufacture of ox bile.

"The advantages of plants as a source of supply for cortisone are obvious. In the first place, the plants containing the compounds are perennials. Cattle, of which there is an insufficient supply for practical purposes, must be killed before the process of synthesis can be developed. In the second place, there is every indication that the chemical process required to synthesize cortisone can be greatly simplified through the use of these plants, permitting not only a larger and continuous supply but a much less expensive one.

Research Being Carried Out

"While the African expedition is carrying on its work, the Public Health Service is conducting further research in trying to find new or simplified sources of supply and in further investigating the effects of

—*Continued on page 47*

Penick Warns of Research Needed on *Strophanthus* Seed

A warning against over-optimism about the early availability of cortisone from African *strophanthus* seed has been issued by S. B. Penick & Co., botanical drugs, New York.

Dr. Thomas Lewis, vice-president and technical director of the company, said that an intensive investigation of *strophanthus* possibilities has been carried on by the company during the past four months, and warned that the task of selecting and identifying which of the fifty species of the plant contain the wanted principle may not be fully completed for years.

"Even after the species are chosen," he said, the work will just have been started. Conditions of growth may affect the potency of the seed. No one knows whether the seed should be dried and to what extent. No one knows whether the active principle gradually disappears as the seed ages or whether the drug should be gathered before ripening, when fully matured, or allowed to dry on the vines."

Joins Lever Brothers

Louis F. Watermulder has been appointed administrative vice-president of Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass. In this position he will supervise and coordinate the activities of the director of personnel and public relations, the treasurer, and the secretary and general counsel. Mr. Watermulder, who has been treasurer of the Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, for the past seven years, will begin his new duties at Lever Brothers on September 20.

Butane-Propane Ass'n Plans Annual Meeting

The National Butane-Propane Association will hold its annual meeting at the Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on September 19 and 20. The business session, election of directors and presentation of reports of officers will be held on the opening day of the conference, and there will be open forums on both days.

Speakers scheduled to deliver talks on September 19 are:—Charles S. Morgan, assistant to the general manager of the National Fire Protection Association, "Towards a Better Understanding"; Joseph F. Leopold, Dallas, Tex., "Taxation of Cooperatives," and Lee A. Brand, vice-president of Empire Stove Company, "Competition—Within and Without".

On the following day the scheduled speakers will be:—Raymond R. Tucker, department of mechanical engineering, Washington University, "Butane-Propane Gas for Heating"; Earle R. Clifford, National L-P Gas Institute, "A Standard Method for Butane-Propane Gas Pipe Sizing," and Joseph F. Holland, Pevely Dairy Company, who will speak on a subject to be announced later.

Nutting Named Delegate To Int. Chemistry Union

Dr. H. S. Nutting, director of the central index department of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been named one of the seventeen official delegates from the United States to the conference of the International Union of Chemistry, to be held in Amsterdam, Holland, in September.

AICE Plans Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers will hold its 1949 annual meeting at the William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., on December 4 to 7. In addition to a program of technical papers, several symposia on subjects of special interest to chemical engineers and technical men is planned. The symposia will include panel discussions on the "Present Status of Professional Legislation"; "Corporation Training of Young Engineers"; "Industrial Waste Disposal"; "Atomic Energy", and "Vapor-Liquid Equilibria".

Amer. Welding Society To Meet October 17-21

The American Welding Society will hold its thirtieth annual meeting at the Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, on October 17 to 21. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the National Metal Exposition at the Cleveland Public Auditorium.

Sales Executives to Meet

The Sales Executives Club will hold a luncheon meeting at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, on September 13. Guest of honor for the occasion will be Paul G. Hoffman, Economic Cooperation Administrator.

Fats, Oils Research Projects Suggested

The Department of Agriculture reported last week on research work relating to fats and oils currently being done by the department's scientists at a conference of producers, industry representatives and government officials in Washington. Called together to suggest projects on which the department should expend the $225,000 specifically earmarked for fats and oils research in its appropriation for 1950, the conferees reviewed the economic and technological developments that led to recent declines in fats and oils markets, and discussed the congressional reports concerning research expenditures to help cope with the situation.

Recognizing the interdependence of prices and, to a lesser extent, the interchangeability of uses of fats and oils, it was suggested that the approach emphasize increased uses and markets for fats and oils as a whole. The department was encouraged to avoid spreading the money over too many projects. Most efficient expenditure of funds could, in the view of the conferees, be attained by expanding going projects in the department's program for direct research on utilization and marketing. New projects should be considered only where they can be effectively initiated with limited funds.

In selecting work to be expanded, recommendations were made to seek more balance in work devoted to different fats and oils. The economic importance and the seriousness of immediate problems confronting the different products were suggested as criteria to be considered in the light of work already being done. Among the immediate problems recommended most highly for attention was utilization research designed to improve the competitive position of natural fats as raw materials for the production of industrial chemicals, including detergents, emulsifiers and coatings.

Market Research Approved

Marketing research seeking new and expanded market outlets was favorably received by the conference, which recommended that this work be extended to products not now covered. Special emphasis was urged for marketing investigations of products encountering direct competition from synthetics. It was further suggested that exports be stressed. Exports were regarded as especially important in the interim period until the natural fats and oils industries could become adjusted to the new competition from synthetics.

Associated research pertaining to breeding of oil-bearing plants and animals, to nutritional values of fats in the diet, and to cooking and household preparation of related foods was strongly endorsed. The hope was expressed that these types of work could be maintained even though they did not fall within the scope of activities for which the special funds were provided. The development of meat-type hogs and greater use of fat in the human diet and also in animal feeds were regarded as important possibilities that could contribute to the solution of current and anticipated fats and oils problems. Research on the role of fat in human and animal nutrition, and on optimum levels of consumption were especially recommended in future research programs.

Lundell Named Winner Of 1949 Fisher Award

Dr. G. E. F. Lundell, former chief of the chemistry division of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., will receive the $1,000 Fisher Award in Analytical Chemistry at the 116th national meeting of the American Chemical Society in Atlantic City, N. J., on September 19.

Presentation of the award to Dr. Lundell, whose staff made possible the use of uranium in the atomic bomb, will be made by Prof. Linus Pauling, of the California Institute of Technology, president of the society, at a general assembly in the Atlantic City convention hall.

Dr. Lundell, who retired from the Bureau of Standards last year, was cited particularly for his "direct contribution to applied inorganic analysis by devising new and improving old methods, and for his ability to train young men in the ways of analytical chemistry."

The award, which includes a medallion, was established in 1947 by C. G. Fisher, president of the Fisher Scientific Company, Pittsburgh, "to recognize and encourage outstanding achievement in the science of analytical chemistry." It was conferred for the first time last year on Dr. N. Howell Furman of Princeton University.

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Swatches or Tests are available from us. Evaluation of detergents with standard soiled cotton fabric is not new. The standard soiled fabric we now offer has a 25 year background.

We Will
either sell you the "Standard PSC Soiled Cotton" or our laboratory will evaluate your detergents with it, reading the results with the Hunter Reflectometer.

To Determine
the Value to You of "Standard PSC Soiled Cotton", just ask Dick Moore to send the data.

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•

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•

CARBON BLACK

•

PERCHLORETHYLENE
(Tetrachlorethylene)

•

MONOCHLORBENZENE • ORTHODICHLORBENZENE
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INSECTICIDES • FUNGICIDES

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Standard
SPECIALTY & TUBE CO.
New Brighton, Pa.

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

August 19, 1949

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, m.p. below 92.5 C., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .11½- .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
tanks, works lb. .09½- .10½
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib, dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib, dms lb. .38 - .43
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - .24½
smaller lots lb. .26 - .27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib. dms., works, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.15 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - .78
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.33
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.35
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Acetoactoparaphenetidide, dms, 500 lbs. or more, works. lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.90 - —
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .50 - .60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.15.50 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 -10.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis. lb. .48 - —

Freight equaid, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aconitic, 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., dms lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .49½- .54½
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.10
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 .22
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 2.85
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls. works lb. 1.25 - —
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.90.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.140.00 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton.110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 160.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.140.00 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis ton.145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broener's, bbls lb. 1.34 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —
Cacodylic, bots. lb.12.00 -13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 6.00 6.75
synth., dms lb. 5.25 - 7.00
Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 .50¼
Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 .50½
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .21 .22
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 .27
USP, 5 lb. bots. lb. .82 —
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 .66
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23¼- .24½
double dist., dms lb. .25¼- .26¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10 Nom.
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .10¾- .11¾
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .94 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
50% at 204° to 207° C, c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .96 - —
Acid, cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% at 204°-207° C, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. gal. .99 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .96 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
Petroleum, 179° C to 193° C, San Francisco and Los Angeles, tanks gal. 1.00 - —
193° to 213° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .95½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .97½- .99¼
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
211°C to 236°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .79 - .81
tanks, same basis gal. .663 - —
237°C to 265°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .62 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .29 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D". 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb 29½ - —
F, bbls., works lb. 1.87 - 1.93
Folic, bots., fib. ctns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13¼
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48
Gamma, bbls lb. 1.20 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 .31
dms lb. .14 —
kgs. lb. .16 —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb lots, works lb. 2.30 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 —
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½- —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 .36
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic)
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .35 —
Acid, hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 .19¼
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .143 - .148
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 —
tanks, Belle, W Va., 100% basis lb .085 —
Hypophosphorus, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.50 - —
L, bbls., works lb. .93 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls. 20 bbls. or more. lb. .285 - .333
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾ —
10 or less lb. .20¾ —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495- .3545
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 - .72
Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .28 - .28½
60%, dms. lb. .25 - .25½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .2160- .2210
water-white, dms. lb. .2460- .2510
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 - .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms. lb. .47 —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works lb. .92 .95
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .22½- .23¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .18 - .19
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton.20.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, E. works ton.25.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .82 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .18
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .82 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .84 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15½
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ .21½
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., 100 lbs., works lb. 3.75 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.85 4.00
technical, dms lb. 1.54 - —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb.11.85 - —
smaller lots lb.11.90 -13.00
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .87 —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 .95
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¼ Nom.
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb 1.51 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
		E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales			powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
				pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
		i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			ret.	returnable
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
c.l.	car lots	imp.	imported	s.d	single distilled
cns.	cans	incl.	included	S. E.	southeast
col.	color	indust.	industrial	secs.	seconds
com'l	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	ship't	shipment
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	solut.	solution
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than car lots	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid	synth.	synthetic
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tech.	technical
ctns.	cartons			USP	U S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	N	nitrogen		
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	W	west
				w.w.	water white
dextro.	dextrorotatory			whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phosphoric—Alphanitronaphthalene

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls. lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - .53
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .13¼- .14¼
double dist., dms lb. .14¼- .15¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .14½- .15½
single pressed, bgs lb. .14 - .15
triple pressed, bgs lb. .16¾- .17¾

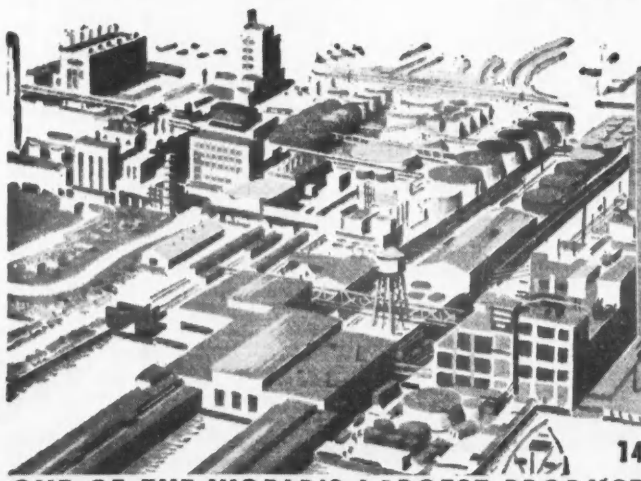
Acid, succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .90 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
i.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton. 13.75 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
i.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. 12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton. 19.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms. lb. .09½- .10½
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms. lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250 lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .34½- —
smaller lots lb. .35 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .36 - —
small, dms lb. .38 - .40
Imported, kgs lb. .34 - .36

Acid, thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works, l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
c.l., tanks lb. .18½- —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .50 - .55
Root, bbls. lb. .55 - .60
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 35.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .55
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip lb. 2.40 - 2.60
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.20
powd., bbls lb. 2.18 - 2.23
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.15
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .67½- —
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
works lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
works lb. .31 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .15 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, dms. lb. .60 .88
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 .50
Butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
tankwagon, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.55
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .42¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .46½- .51½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .32½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- .50½
tanks, same basis gal. .31½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - .48
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44½- .49¼
tanks, same basis gal. .30½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .46½- .51½
tanks, same basis gal. .32½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. 17.49 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 17.53 -17.58
tanks, same basis gal. 17.39 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .43 - .48
tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.44 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.48 -18.53
tanks, same basis gal. 18.34 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. 41 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .28 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .39½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .29½- —
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .44 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .31 - —
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.15 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .66
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
works lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
works lb. .06½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs. lb. .18½- .19
Allyl bromide, cboys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .23 - .24
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 - .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .34 - —

PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:
ETHYL ALCOHOL
• Pure (USP) • Denatured
• Proprietary Solvent • Anhydrous (200 proof)
ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE • ACETIC ACID
ETHYL ACETATE • ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE • PACO SOLVENT
THERMO ANTI-FREEZE

WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage. Get in touch with us today.



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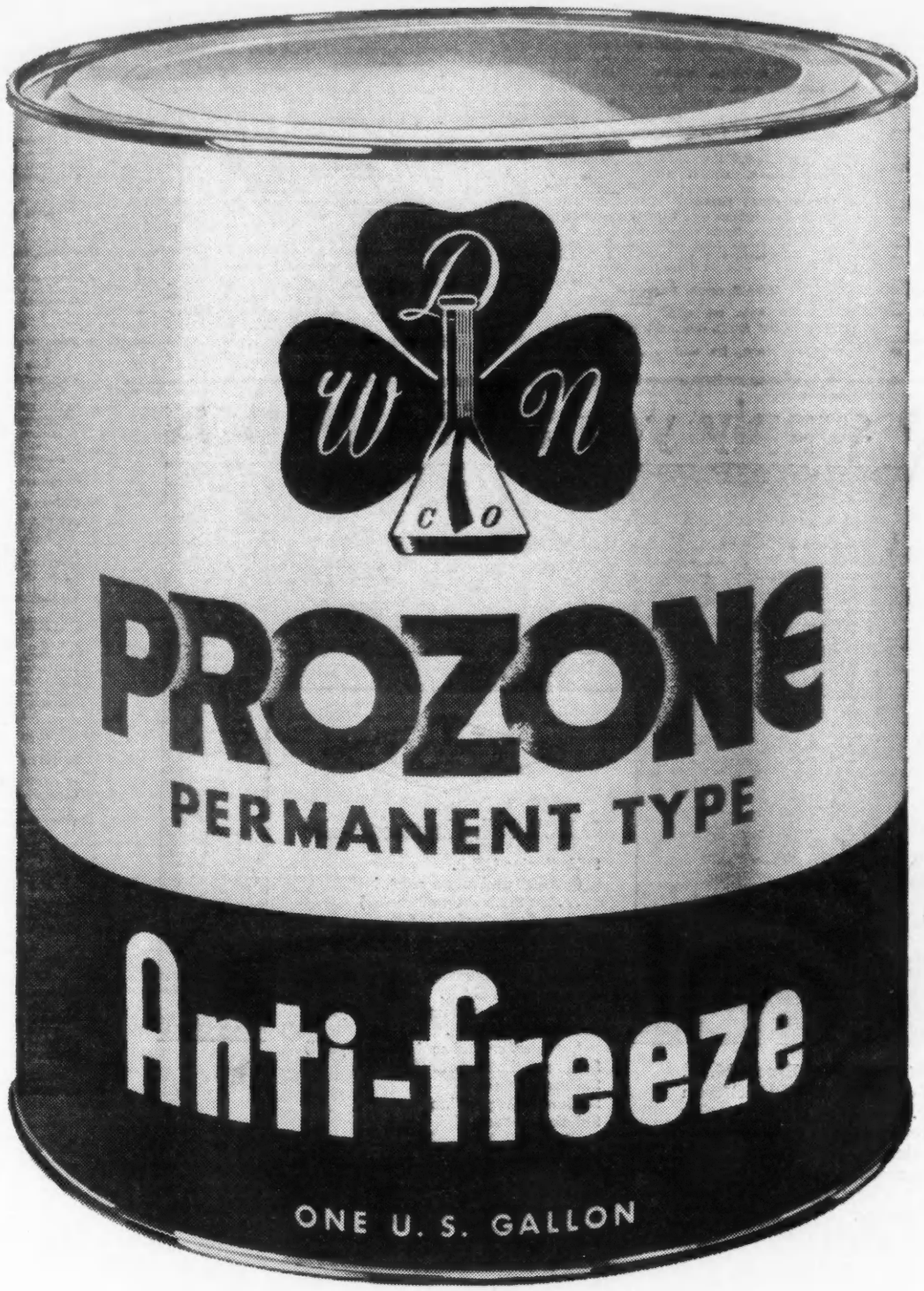

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE OREGON 9-2550

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Alphapicoline—Antimony Oxide

Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .29½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., i.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. ..kilo.450.00 - —
Acetate, bots. ..kilo.450.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.. lb. .30 - .40
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls. ..lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls. ..lb. .07¾- .08
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.45 - —
USP, hydrous, bbls. ..lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms ..lb. .17 - —
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0365- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .0525- .0725
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .10½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0650- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .0690- —
NF, gran., dms., works..lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11 - .13
Aluminum formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..ton.50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works..ton.72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .21¼- —
contract, works..lb. .20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works..lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .79½- —
contract, works..lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls..lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10.000 lbs. lb. .27 - —
pigs, 10.000 lbs..lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld..lb. .24½- .25
Oleate, dms., precip..lb. .35¼- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld..lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld.. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld..lb. .34 - —
Aluminum oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 600 mesh, dms., frt alld..lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd..lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld..lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works..lb.13.50 - —
jars, works..lb.15.00 -17.00

Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

Paste, lining, extra fine, dms..lb. .58 - —
standard, dms..lb. .39½- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms..lb. .96 - —
standard, dms..lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms..lb. .43½- —
unpolished, standard, dms..lb. .44½- —
varnish, standard, dms..lb. .49 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .31 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .31 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .31 - —
Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 1.90 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
NF, gran., dms., works..lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works..lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins..oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls..lb. .85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .52 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .50 - —
Aminophylline, USP, bots., kgs..lb. 6.00 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms..lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton.74.00 -75.00
pure, cyls., extra..lb. .17 - .21½
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton.77.50 - —
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.95 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works. ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars..lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works..ton.302.00 - —
ton lots, works..ton.355.50 - —
less ton lots, works..ton.360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works, dms..lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works..lb. .31 - .32
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd..lb. .18 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls..lb. .36 - .37
dms. ..lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .18½- .22
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .18 - .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls..lb. .75 - —
dms. ..lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms..lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars..lb. 3.94 - 4.06
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works..lb. .40½- —
kgs., works ..lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld..lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works..lb. .37 - —
dms., works ..lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs..lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs..lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., grade, dms ..lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.63.00 - —
dom., bgs., western works ton.58.00 -59.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.46.00 - —
Oleate, dms., precip..lb. .23¼- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms..lb. .25 - .29
dms., 100 lbs., lots..lb. .27 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton.212.00 - —
ton lots, works..ton.265.50 - —
less ton lots, works..ton.270.50 - —

Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

Perchlorate, kgs., works..lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs..lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .08½- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms..lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.28
Silicofluoride, dms., works..lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, 28%, dms..lb. .21 - .31
paste, dms..lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens..ton.45.00 -50.00
converters', bulk, works..ton.45.00 -50.50
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld.lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .15 —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys..lb. 1.70 - 2.25
commercial, same basis..lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Thiosulphate, jars..lb. .32 - .36
Amphetamine hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots..lb.40.00 - —
monobasic, bots..lb.38.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms..lb. 7.50 - —
phosphate, dextro, dibasic, bots. lb.40.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms..lb. 7.50 - —
monobasic, dms..lb. 7.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms..lb. .90 - 1.00
Nitrite, USP, bots..lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms..lb. .76 - .81
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .50 - —
NF, cns., dms..lb. .77 - .82
Angelica root, dom., bls..lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls..lb. .70 - .75
Angostura bark, bls..lb. .44 - .49
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
Salt, cms., works..lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star..lb. .12½- .13
Cyprus, bgs..lb. .20 - .20¼
Mexican, bgs. ..lb. .15 - .15½
Syrian, bgs. ..lb. .15 - .15½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms..lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Annatto paste, bxs..lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs..lb. .20 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works..lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls..lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys..lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines..lb. .38½- —
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .32 - .34
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .33 - .35
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¾- .36
l.c.l., works..lb. .36¼- .37

Let CALCO supply you SULFA DRUGS

CALCO, in its great plants at Bound Brook, N. J., produces a wider range of SULFA DRUGS than any other manufacturer. In these giant-capacity plants, rigid inspection from laboratories through to finished big-scale production assures a uniform excellence of quality and an assured source of supply. This is why you will find it advantageous to look to CALCO for these sulfonamides:

SULFADIAZINE U.S.P.
"King of the Sulfonamides"
Powder . . . or . . . Micro Crystal

Sodium Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
Sulfamerazine
Sodium Sulfamerazine
Sulfanilamide U.S.P. (powder, crystal, micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P. (powder, crystal, micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine U.S.P.
Sodium Sulfapyridine

Detailed technical bulletins are available on all these products and CALCO'S Technical Application Department will welcome the opportunity to assist you in the development of special formulae.

Represented in Canada by Calco Chemical Division, North American Cyanamid, Limited, P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q. Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto 1, Ontario.

Pacific Coast Stock, Sales and Service Departments maintained at Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, 2472 East Eighth Street, Los Angeles 21, Calif.

Calco

CALCO'S Bulk Pharmaceuticals*

Sulfadiazine U.S.P. (powder and micro crystal . . . the Sulfa drug of choice)
Sodium Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
Sulfamerazine U.S.P. (powder and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P. (powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P. (powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Sulfabenzamide
Sodium Sulfabenzamide
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F. (and Sodium Salt)
Folic Acid
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid N.F.
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl.
Para Aminosalicylic Acid
Pyridoxine HCl.
Saligenin
Propylthiouracil
Phenothiazine N.F. (Regular and Drench grades for Veterinary use)
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

*In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

Antimony salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss ..... lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots. ..... oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Archil extract, bbls ..... lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .22 .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 6.10 6.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo kilo. 140.00 - 150.00
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 18.00 - 18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls ..... lb. .45 .90
root, bls. ..... lb. 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs ..... lb. .13 .16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 - .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06 —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06¾ .07
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .50 .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines ..... ton. 88.00 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ..... ton. 79.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ..... ton. 59.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ..... ton. 52.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ..... ton. 49.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ..... ton. 35.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ..... ton. 31.00 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ..... ton. 30.00 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... ton. 31.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... ton. 28.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... ton. 31.00 - —
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ..... gal. .09 - —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ..... gal. .09½ - .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ..... ton. 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ..... ton. 31.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ..... ton. 36.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works ..... lb. .06½ - —
process form, bgs., works ..... lb. .05¾ - .13
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration., tanks, tankwagon, refinery ..... ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ..... ton. 21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots. ..... oz. 13.50 - 15.00
Sulphate, USP, bots. ..... oz. 10.35 - 12.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units ..... vial. .40 - —
10,000 units ..... vial. .78 - —
50,000 units ..... vial. 2.86 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .65
tree bark, bgs ..... lb. .53 - 55
Barbital, USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ..... ton. 72.50 - 80.00
smaller lots, works ..... ton. 82.50 - 90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works. ..... lb. .25½ - .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms ..... lb. .17 - .18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ..... ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... ton. 100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .31½ - .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. ..... lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11½ - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .34 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .35 - .36
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls ..... lb. .12½ - .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ..... ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ..... ton. 9.40 - 12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ..... ton. 35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ..... ton. 49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ..... ton. 20.00 - —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .75 - 1.10
Root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 8.50 - 10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton. 11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .68 - —
tech., cbys., dms ..... lb. .45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works ..... lb. .19 - .25
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
11% gamma, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29¾ - —
6% gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½ - —
Benzidine base, bbls ..... lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, cns ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .21 - —
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward Ala., Youngstown, Ohio. gal. .20 - —
Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.70
Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots. lb. .35 - —
less ton lots, same basis. lb. .37 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. eq. lb. .20½ - .21
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - .22
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb. .20 - 1.05

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. ..... lb. .80 - 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .88 - 1.00
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .20½
high grade, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns ..... lb. 1.60 - 3.50
Propionate, bots ..... lb. 1.34 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. ..... lb. 1.55 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots ..... lb. 8.90 - 9.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns. ..... lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. ..... lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. ..... lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21 - 23½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21½ - 24
Betamethylnaphthalene, m.p., 32°C., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. .80 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.35 - —
98%, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Beth root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. ..... gram. 12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 3.95 - —
Bismuth citrate, USP VIII, jars lb. 3.27 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb. 4.18 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 4.60 - —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms ..... lb 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. ..... lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.80 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point ..... lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½ - .22¾
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works ..... lb. .0650 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0690 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..... lb. .1125 - .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0832 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..... lb. .13¾ - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .05½ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .09½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .09 - —

Antimony Salt—Bleaching Powder

Black, carbon, furnace, semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .07½ - —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse .... lb. .1125 - .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160 - 0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls. ..... lb .12 - .13
bark of root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .32
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root, bark, bls ..... lb. .70 - .80
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 85.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 90.00 - —
N. Y. whse ..... ton. 108.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 95.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ..... ton. 113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton. 67.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 73.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —

POTASSIUM SULPHATE

FORMIC ACID 90%
MAGNESIUM OXIDE, Heavy
DINITROANILIN
SODIUM BICHROMATE
PARA-AMINOPHENOL
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS
METHANOL, Pure Synthetic
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
METHYL ETHYL KETONE

ACETONE, C. P.

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NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
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GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

Blood, Dried—Calcium Cyanide

Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 9.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 10.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .17 - .20
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .22½
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb. .43 - .45
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis ..... lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
tungstic ..... lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls ..... lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis ... lb. 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag, root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls ..... lb. .09 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ..... ton. 75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ..... ton. 50.00 - 52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton. 70.00 - —
Chicago, works ton. 70.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works ton. 75.00 - —
Chicago, works ton. 75.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton. 75.00 - —
Chicago, works ton. 75.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D). precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).

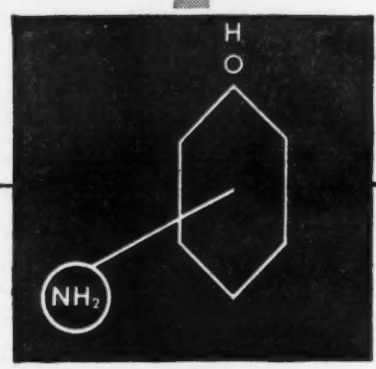
Boneset leaves, bls ..... lb. .14 - .16
Borage flowers, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 115.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 120.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 90.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 135.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 140.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 64.00 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 131.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 57.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 85.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 105.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 31.25 - —
powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 90.00 - —

Borax, tech., powd., 99½%, bbls., c.l., works ton. 60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 105.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 110.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 36.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. ..... lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 4.05 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works. lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works. lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. ..... lb. .25 - .28
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 - .03¼
Sap, crystals, works ..... lb. .12 - —
powdered ..... lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .03¾- .14¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¼- .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾- .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlenem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05¾- .07¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾- .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works ..... lb. .09¾- .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .45 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .35 - —
Bryonia root, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls ..... lb. .14 - .16
cut and sifted, bls ..... lb. .25 - .27
Berries, bgs ..... lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls ..... lb. .20 - .26
Butadiene, cyls., refy ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 ..gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls ..... lb. .19 - .25
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld ..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
tankwagons, same basis. lb. .13 - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl)
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .41 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works ..... lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works ..... lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd ..... lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium bromide, jars ..... lb. 2.49 - 2.80
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 5.10 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow)
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more ..... lb. 4.75 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. ..... lb. 6.50 Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs., futures ..... lb. .65 .66
Calamine, USP, dms ..... lb. .27 - .29
Calamus root, dom., bgs ..... lb. .27 - .30
imported, bleached, bls ..... lb. .70 Nom.
peeled, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram. 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works ... unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd ..100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .10½- —
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 121.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars. lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 37.00 - 67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars ..ton. 9.00 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ..... ton. 29.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works. same basis ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton. 30.00 - 59.00
USP, gran., bbls ..... lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50

aminophenols



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intermediate in the preparation of
CHROME BROWN P and FUR BROWN GG
intermediate in the preparation of
para-Aminosalicylic Acid

para
for fur, hair, and feather dyeing
intermediate in the preparation of
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EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION (Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company), KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm.24.00 -28.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms lb. .37 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld lb. .23¼- —
Nitrate, tech., works lb. .07 - .09
Pantothenate, dextro, jars gram .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms. lb. .59 - .60
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.10 - 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 10 tons, works. ton.105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton.115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton.125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .06¼- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works lb. 1.25 - —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 1.08 - 1.50
fine particle size, dms., works lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, NF, monobromated, dms., kgs lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural lb No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
smaller lots lb. .60 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .78 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.30
powd., bxs lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Russian, bgs lb. 4.50 - 5.00
powd., bxs. lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.02 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .17½- .18
Dutch, bgs. lb. .18 - .18¼
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.75 - —
fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- —
5-gal. dms., same basis lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0445- —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .09 - .11¼
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
Carboxymethylcellulose-sodium—See CMC.
Carbromal, NF, dms., ton lots, works lb. 4.25 - —
100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - —
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 3.25 - 3.30
medium, cs lb. 3.10 Nom.
Coorges, cs., futures lb. 2.25 - 2.30
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs., futures lb. 2.63 - 2.65
Indian, cs lb. No stocks.
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures lb. 2.65 Nom.
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
bulk grain quantities gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .62 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb. .70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn. cn. .85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram lb. 37.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.87 - —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .32 - —
dms., works milli. units. .30 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .50 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 10.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .26 - .28
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more ship't point lb. .18¾- .19¼
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .28 Nom.
imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs. or more lb. .17¾- .18¼
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, bls. lb. .27 - .28
broken, bls lb. .25 - .25½
short stick, bls lb. .23 - .24
Cassia, China, Canton, rolls, select, cs lb. .10¼- .10½
broken, bls. lb. .09½- .09¾
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .14 - .14½
broken, bls lb. .13 - .13½
unscraped, bls lb. .13½- .14
broken, bls lb. .12½- .13
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .14 - .14½
broken, bls lb. .13 - .13½
unscraped, bls lb. .13 - .13½
broken, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .25 - .28
medium, bls. lb. .33 - .34
thin, bls. lb. .40 - .41
Buds, China, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Cassia fistula, bskts lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports long ton. 103.00 -104.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.21.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns lb.12.00 45.00
synthetic, cns lb.22.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works. lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip, bls lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .28 - .28½
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
futures, bgs. lb. .26 - .26½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap.
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - .40
granules, ctns., same basis lb. .42 - —
molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .59
Cellulose acetate, molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .49
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .50 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .48
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - —

Calcium Gluconate, AA—Chestnut Extract

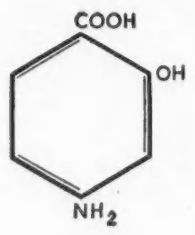
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.23 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 1.75 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .02¼- .03¼
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs. lb. .45 - .48
Roman, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .33
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32¼
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works ton.49.80 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.51.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works. ton.46.80 -59.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton.38.80 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ton.41.80 -45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton.35.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0463- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0495- —
tanks, works lb. .0375- .0390
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1105- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1170- .1180

NOW AVAILABLE FROM MONSANTO

para-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID

(PAS, 4-aminosalicylic acid)

Structural Formula:



Empirical Formula: $C_7H_7O_3N$

Molecular Weight: 153.13

Approximate Properties:

Appearance:	White to light tan powder
Odor:	None
Purity:	99% (alkali titration)
Melting Point:	146-8°C. (with decomposition)
Solubility:	Very slightly soluble in water Slightly soluble in alcohol and acetone Soluble in alkali

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Chloramine-T
Phosphoric Acid
Calcium Phosphate, Di
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.
Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Aspirin)
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Glycerophosphates
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate, Di
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Phenol, U.S.P.
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.

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China Clay—Cutch Extract

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.50 - 13.00
l.c.l., works ton. 13.50 - 14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.50 - 10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.00 - 12.00
l.c.l. works ton. 11.00 - 16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton 15.00 - —
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net ton. 16.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 50.00 - 55.00
Chloral, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - —
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l. stock points lb. .82 - 2.00
refined, dms., stock points lb. .97 - 2.15
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13½
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points lb. .09 - .19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, cbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots. lb. 1.40 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld lb. .91 - —
100-lbs., same basis lb. .93 - —
25-lbs., same basis lb. 1.18 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 - —
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works lb. 2.20 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7%, bbls., cs. lb. .08 - .08½
8½%, bbls., cs. lb. No stocks
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 - 9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb. .40 - .45
yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., ens., 100 ozs. oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, ens., 100 oz. oz. .55 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., ens., 100 ozs. oz. .69 - —
small cryst., ens., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, N.F., ens., 100 ozs. oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard, dms., works lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., works lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alconot (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., ens., dms. lb. .83 - .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, bls lb. .17 - .17½
Citral, bots., ens lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 2.50 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.95 - 4.75
Civet, bots oz. 5.50 - 15.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .20½- .21
futures, bls lb. .19½- .20
Zanzibar, bls lb. .25½- .26
futures lb. .23½- .24
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs lb. .55 - .65
imported, bgs. lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .65 - .75
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - .72
tech., low vis., dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .14½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .25½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal .15½- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .93½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —
Cobalt chloride, kgs., works lb. .91¼- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs. lb. .91¼- —
Hydrate, bbls lb. 2.13 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs. lb. 2.13 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms. lb. .57 - —
solid, 8½%, Co, dms. lb. .66½- —
8% Co, dms. lb. .62½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms. lb. .37¼- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .73¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34%, Co, kgs lb. 1.31¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms lb. .22¾- —
Sulphate, bgs. lb. .68¼- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt salts, prices are on dlvd., basis.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, USP, ens., 100-oz oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .43½- .44½
Codeine, NF, ens., 100 ozs oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, ens., 100 ozs oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, ens., 100 ozs oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, ens., 100 ozs oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .19
Colchicine, USP, bots., ens oz. 145.00 - 160.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .60 - .65
Seed, bgs lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .35 - .40
Colombo root, bls lb. .18 - .23
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Copaiba balsam, ens., dms lb. .65 - .69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bbls lb. .218 - .2525
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .25½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .43 - .48
Gluconate, dms., ens lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss. lb. .24¼- .24¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .17⅞- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¼- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .21¼- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls. lb. .27 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .24¼- .26¾
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .26½- .30
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼- .27¼
Quinolate lb. 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.00
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works. lb. .12¾- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 11.90 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1815- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2050- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .10 - .26
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Atlantic, Gulf ports ton. 192.50 - —
Pacific ports ton. 187.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures lb. .07½- .07¾
Italian, bgs lb. .07 - .08
Moroccan, bgs lb. .06½- .07
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.63 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.68 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 - .18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.62 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills ton. 69.00 - 70.00
Coumarin, ens., 25 lb lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., cans lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .29½- —
smaller lots lb. .30 - .31
imported, kgs lb. .24 - .26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works gal. .16 - .18
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .20 - —
NF, beechwood, bots, cbys lb. 1.15 - 1.20
hardwood, bots, cbys lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .33
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dry, above 207°C. non-non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .1255- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1285- —
ret.-dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .1225- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1255- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1125- —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1280- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1310- —
ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1280- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1150- —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .30 - —
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works gal. 1.50 - —
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .35 - .40
powd., cs lb. .45 - .50
Culvers root, bbls lb. .50 - .60
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Persian, bgs. lb. .20 - .20½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .20 - .20½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08¼- —

7 HOOKER ACID CHLORIDES You should know . . .

As a major producer of high quality chlorine, Hooker is able to manufacture acid chlorides of high purity and uniformity. If you are working with dyestuffs, plasticizers, pharmaceuticals, lubricants or in other processing fields where you require good quality acid chlorides, you should check into these Hooker products.

The acid chlorides Hooker can supply are listed below with brief information about their physical and chemical characteristics and their uses. More complete information is given on individual Technical Data Sheets available when requested on your business letterhead. Hooker's Technical Staff is also ready to work with you on the application of Hooker chemicals to your specific problems.

PRODUCT *Chemical Formula and Molecular Weight*	DESCRIPTION AND USES
Metanitrobenzoyl Chloride $NO_2C_6H_4COCl$;185.5	Yellow to brown liquid partially crystallized at room temperature. Last crystal point 28° to 31°C. Manufacture of dyes for fabrics and color photography; intermediate in preparation of pharmaceuticals.
Paranitrobenzoyl Chloride $NO_2C_6H_4COCl$;185.5	Yellow crystalline solid. M.P. 70°C minimum. Manufacture of novocaine, procaine hydrochloride; dyestuffs.
Acetyl Chloride CH_3COCl;78.5	Clear, colorless to pale yellow liquid. Dist. R. 2.5° incl. 51°C. To introduce acetyl group into organic compounds. Manufacture of intermediates, dyes, and pharmaceuticals.
Benzoyl Chloride C_6H_5COCl;140.5	Clear, colorless liquid. Boiling point 198°C. As a highly reactive acid chloride, it may be used to introduce the benzoyl group into organic compounds, especially through Friedel-Crafts reactions. It is used in the manufacture of synthetic perfumes, pharmaceuticals, dyes and resins.
Phosgene (Carbonyl Chloride) $COCl_2$;98.9	Liquified gas. F.P. —126°C., B.P. 8.2°C. Manufacture alkyl and aryl chlorocarbonates and dialkylcarbonates; dye intermediates; metal chlorides and anhydrides; pharmaceuticals; perfumes.
Sulfuryl Chloride SO_2Cl_2;135.0	Light yellow liquid. B.R. 2° incl. 69.5°C. Reacts with organic acids to form other chlorides and anhydrides. Chlorinating agent for chlorophenol and other chlorination reactions in organic synthesis.
Thionyl Chloride $SOCl_2$;119.0	Clear, pale yellow to red liquid. Refined Grade, 97.5% min. $SOCl_2$; Technical Grade, 93+%. Manufacture of organic acid chlorides and anhydrides, alkyl chlorides from corresponding alcohols. It may be used to introduce sulfur alone or in combination with oxygen.

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

HOOKER CHEMICALS

1 FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
NEW YORK, N. Y. • WILMINGTON, CALIF. • TACOMA, WASH.

9-911

SODIUM SULFIDE • SODIUM SULFHYDRATE • SODIUM TETRASULFIDE • CAUSTIC SODA • MURIATIC ACID • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CHLORINE

Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk.. unit-ton. 2.85 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis. unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09½- .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .13
tanks, works lb. 08 - .11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb .21½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 26½ .30
l.c.l., works lb .27 - .31
tanks, works lb .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works lb .34 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl.40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .30 - —

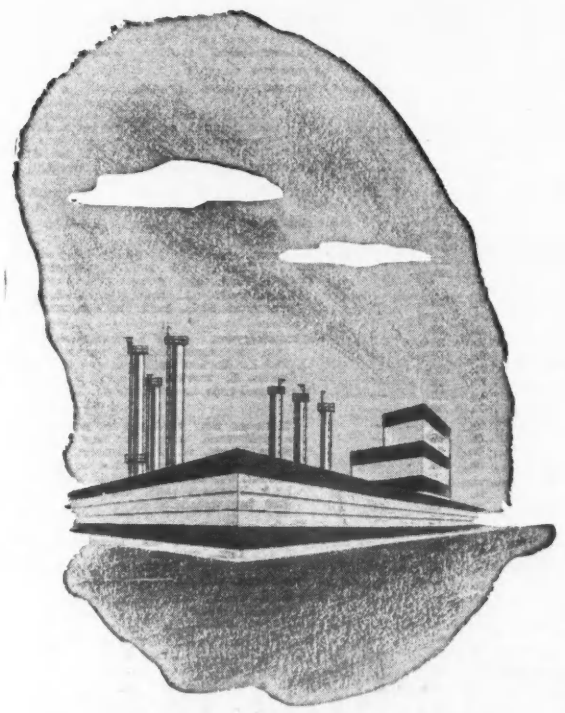
D

2, 4-D, fib., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .83 - .90
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49½- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .33 - .34
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton.44.15 -55.75
Rock, paper bgs., works ton.34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .19 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd lb. .33 Nom.
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.27 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.86 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.24 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.01 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.06 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.11 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.71 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.86 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs., 17c. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½- .10¾
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.50.00 -52.00
California ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton.62.00 - —
California ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .65 - —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., cl., works lb. .55½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
tanks, works lb. .49½- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51½- .52½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½- .53½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .49 - .50
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .53 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½- .35½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36½
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .27½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .23
tanks, dlvd lb. .24½- .26
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
tanks, works lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Diethyleneglycol, monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .20½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo.260.00 -300.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram.15.00 -18.00
powd., bots oz.25.00 -30.00
Ditigtalis leaves, dms lb. .70 - .85
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .34 - .36
Oleate, light, dms lb. .26 - .28
Stearate, dms lb. .27 - .29
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .41 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hopitals, vials, gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .64 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks lb. .12½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½- —
tanks, works lb. .05½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Dillseed, natural, bgs lb. .12½- .13
dewhiskered, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., cl., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
tanks lb. .21 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, bbls lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 47%, m.p., c.l., dms lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .28 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .07 - .09
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnapnthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½ —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns., dms. lb. .43 - .49
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton.68.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .65

one of many DOW chemicals serving American Industry

Tetraethylene Glycol

A Viscous polyethylene glycol with an Average Molecular Weight of 194.



Also available are:

Magnesium Chloride

Epsom Salt

Hydrochloric Acid

Monochlorobenzene

Sodium Sulfide

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DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Dodecyltoluene—Green, Chrome

Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb 13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb 20 - 22
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .25 - .30
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls lb. .10 - .12
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb .45 - 47
mass, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.25
reeds, cs lb. 1.75 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns. lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.55 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 7.55 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. lb. 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb. 5.30 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. lb. 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb. 3.30 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb. 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. lb.14.10 - —
No. 7, cns. lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns. lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. lb.24.00 - —
No. 21, cns. lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns. lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 2, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 8, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns. lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb.13.50 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns. lb.14.65 - —
No. 37, cns. lb.12.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors, for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots:—

Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20 Chrysodine G. lb. 59 - —
27 Orange G. lb. 71 - —
31 Amido naphthol red G. lb. 59 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G. lb. 82 - —
40 Alizarine yellow R lb. 97 - —
57 Amido naphthol red 6B lb. 97 - —
79 Ponceau R lb. 68 - —
151 Orange II lb. 44 - —
165 Red lake C lb. 1.05 - —
176 Red lake A lb. 80 - —
179 Azo rubine lb. 95 - —
180 Diamond blue 3B lb. 84 - —
185 Cochineal red A lb. 85 - —
202 Chrome blue black R lb. 62 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. 72 - —
208 Sulphon acid blue R lb. 83 - —
216 Acid alizarin red B lb. 77 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. 82 - —
246 Naphthol blue black lb. 78 - —
278 Benzo fast red SBL lb 2.96 - —
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra lb. 1.00 - —
299 Diamond black F lb. 1.38 - —
304 Nerol 2B lb. 1.03 - —
326 Benzo fast orange S lb. 1.57 - —
332 Bismarck brown R lb. 78 - —
365 Chrysophenine lb. 2.14 - —
382 Diamine scarlet B lb. 1.56 - —
401 Diamine black BH lb. 58 - —
406 Benzo blue 2B conc lb. .98 - —
419 Diamine fast red F lb. 1.05 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. 82 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B lb. 1.08 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF lb. 1.48 - —
561 Trisulphon brown B lb. 1.78 - —
581 Direct deep black EW extra, lb. 81 - —
593 Diamine green B lb. 60 - —
598 Congo brown G lb. 1.20 - —
620 Sun yellow lb. 84 - —
639 Xylene light yellow lb 1.77 - —
640 Tartrazine lb 1.34 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.69 - —
657 Malachite green lb 1.93 - —
662 Brilliant green lb 2.55 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B lb. 3.27 - —
671 Glaucine lb 1.54 - —
680 Methyl violet B lb. 95 - —
681 Crystal violet lb 1.91 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb 1.51 - —
720 Chrome azurol B lb 3.60 - —
729 Victoria blue B lb 2.68 - —
737 Wool green S lb 2.14 - —
749 Rhodamine B lb 3.85 - —
814 Chloramine yellow lb. 2.76 - —
841 Safranine lb. 2.58 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78 lb. .56 - —
922 Methylene blue GXX lb. 1.28 - —
969 Hydron blue R lb. .72 - —
978 Sulphur black T extra lb. .28½ - —
1027 Alizarin VI lb .64 - —
1034 Alizarin red S lb 2.90 - —
1054 Alizarin saphiro B lb 2.59 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green lb 2.61 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb 2.13 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb 1.96 - —
double paste lb 3.92 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb 1.72 - —
1101 Caledon jade green lb 2.32 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single double paste lb. 2.52 - —
double paste lb. 2.13 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.72 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb 1.08 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
double paste lb. 3.29 - —
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste lb. 1.54 - —
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste lb 1.57 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown P.G. lb. 2.48 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB lb. 1.25 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.94 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.55 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.07 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.37 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.74 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue, No. 550 lb. .72 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .79 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.44 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .80 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.22 - —
Yellow, C lb. 1.05 - —
FN, conc lb 1.08 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O lb. 1.66 - —
Black, basic, blue Jet lb. 1.08 - —
lb. 1.08 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb 1.44 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. 78 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .54 - —
Y, extra lb. .58 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 2.84 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 1.80 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 3.97 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.66 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.08 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Black, acid blue, B extra lb. 76 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc lb. 43 - —
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc.
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc lb 3.07 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.33 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .32 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 1.99 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .83 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .45 - .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.28 - 1.30
tanners, bbls lb. 06½- .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .40 - .50
Elecampane root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 - .45
select, bndls lb. .55 - .60
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.38.75 -42.00
Ephedra herb, bls lb. .18 - .37
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .88 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP bots gram .60 .70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.15 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.25 Nom.
Eserine, bots oz.55.00 -56.00
Salicylate, USP, bots oz.38.75 -39.75
Sulphate, bots oz.60.00 -61.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals bot. 1.00 - —
75 cc, hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .30 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns. lb. 75 .90
industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd. East, lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs lb. 1.03 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .48½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .46 - —
Benzoate, dms lb. .65 - —
Betaethoxypropionate dms. works lb. .70 —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms lb. .39 - .41
Butyrate, bots. gal. 4.75 —
cns., works lb. .65 .70
dms., works lb. .60 —
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., tanks lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl lb .20 .22
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.30 3.60
Formate, dms lb. .38 —
Iodide, bots lb. 4.08 4.27
Lactate, dms., works lb. .41 —
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 .67
P-2, cns., works lb. .65 —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices.
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms. works. lb .55 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, dms lb. .80 - —
Ethylanilin, dms lb. .60 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib dms., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .52 —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 .62
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .09½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., W. of Rockies lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .10½- —
W. of Rockies lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies lb. .09 - —
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works lb. .23¾- .25
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- .26
tanks, works and frt. equald. or alld. lb. .15¾- .16¾
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, d m s., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Monostearate, dms lb. .38 - .40
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.75 2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. .10 - .12
Eugenol, prime, USP lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls lb. .18 - .20

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton.26.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton.11.75 -12.50
bulk, c.l., works ton.18.00 -20.00
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works. bulk, c.l., works ton.20.00 -22.00
ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .09¾- .10½
French, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Indian, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs. lb. No stocks.
futures, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
futures, bgs. lb. .10¼- .10½
Morocean, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .11 - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .13 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal.32.50 -33.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 2.35 - 2.45
Fishberries, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton.175.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area. ton.180.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ton.165.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .42 - .45
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ton.49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton.42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton.47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF., bulk, c.l., mines net ton.39.00 -41.00
powd., 90-92% ton.41.00 - —
foundry grade, lump, 55-60%, ton.34.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton.35.00 -37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines ton.34.00 -36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines ton.33.00 -35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.32.00 -34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0570- —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0620- —
tanks, E. works lb. .0370- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0350- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga mines ton.30.00 - —
Tex., mines ton.27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l. ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tanks lb. .22 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l lb. .42½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .38½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .17 - —
lb. .28 - —

G

G salt, bbls lb. .59 - .60
Galangal root, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. No stocks.
Extract, bbls No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 74-76 octane, tanks, gal. .10375- —
Bayonne, 76 octane, tanks gal. .116 - —
Gulf coast, 74-76 octane, tanks, gal. .10 - .11
Group 3, 74-76 octane, tanks, gal. .10 - .10375
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74-76 octane, leaded tanks gal. .12 - —
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .055 - —
Gelatin, silver label, cs., works lb. 1.20 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Gentian root, bls lb. .13 - .16
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .20
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.50 2.75
prime lb 2.20 2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Root, African, bls lb. .47 - .48
Cochin, bleached, bgs lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs lb .20 Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .48 - .50
No. 2, bgs lb. .45 - .46
No. 3, bgs lb. .44 - .45
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .39½ Nom.
Ginseng root, cs lb.12.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 —
l.c.l. bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .15½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
pulverized, 50-60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., (50,000 lbs.) same basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .23
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - .27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - .29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .32
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .33
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .34
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .35
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .36¼
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .38
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .39
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l., bbls., ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .16¾- .18¾
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .15¼- .16¼
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .23½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .23¾- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24⅝- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .23⅝- —
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms lb. .28 .30
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. 17 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots oz.20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs lb. .40 .41
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.65 - 4.00
powd. bxs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots USP IX, bots oz.13.50 -14.00
oz.14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .28½- .29
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. .04 .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. .14 .16
90-92% powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 .19
97%, powd. bgs., ex whse lb. .22 .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. .21 .22
No. 2 whse lb .23 —
Grease, house, loose, dlvd lb. .05½- —
White, choice, loose lb. .07 - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin)
Yellow, loose lb. .05¾- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .36 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .38 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .39¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .40¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .42½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. 44 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .45¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .46¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12¾- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. 14 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. 14¾- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. 15 - —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. 15¼- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. 15½- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. 15½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. 16 - —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb 16½- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. 17½- —

Green, chrome, reduced color, 32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .19¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .22½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26¼- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .27½- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .28¾- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works..lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld..lb. .33 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thiofiavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.40 —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs..lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs..lb. 2.60 —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindella robusta herb, bls..lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs..lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs..lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls..lb. .35 .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins..lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys..lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, dms..lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs..lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs..lb. .12 - .14
powdered, USP, bbls..lb. .20½ .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs..lb. .45 .50
Camphor (see C)
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs..lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs..lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bgs..lb. .13½- .15
Manila, loba, B, bgs..lb. .25 - .27
C, bgs..lb. .23 - .24½
CBB, bgs..lb. .19 - .20
CNE, bgs..lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs..lb. .17½- .19½
DK, bgs..lb. .13 - .14
dust, bgs..lb. .07 - .08
soft, MA, bgs..lb. .11 - .13½
WS, bgs..lb. .21 - .22
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs..lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs..lb. .23 - .24
seeds, bgs..lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs..lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs..lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs..lb. .32 - .35
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs..lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs..lb. .22 - .23
dust, bgs..lb. .08½- .09½
E, bgs..lb. .13½- .14½
East India, batu, bold, bgs..lb. .10 - .11
nubs & chips, bgs..lb. .07½- .09
black, bold, bgs..lb. .12½- .13½
unscraped, bgs..lb. .09½- .10½
nubs & chips, bgs..lb. .09½- .10½
pale, chips, bgs..lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs..lb. .25 - .27
Singapore, No. 1, bgs..lb. .33 - .35
No. 2, bgs..lb. .22 - .23
No. 3, bgs..lb. .10 - .12
dust, bgs..lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs..lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns..lb. .21 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .13 - .13¼
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .13 - .13½
Euphorbium, cs..lb. .35 - .40
Galbanum, cs..lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs..lb. 1.15 - 1.25
powd., bbls..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs..lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs..lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1..lb. .51 - .52
No. 2..lb. .47 - .48
No. 3..lb. .39 - .40
Kauri, bgs..lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs..lb. .31½- .32
Mastic, cs..lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Myrrh, cs..lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs..lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs..lb. .16 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks..lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs..lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs..lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs..lb. 3.00 - 3.25
No. 2, cs..lb. 2.40 - 2.65
No. 3, cs..lb. 2.00 - 2.25
powdered, USP, bbls..lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs..lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme., Texas, frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 18.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt equald..ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 —

Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald..ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., works..ton. 22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works..ton. 21.00 - —

H

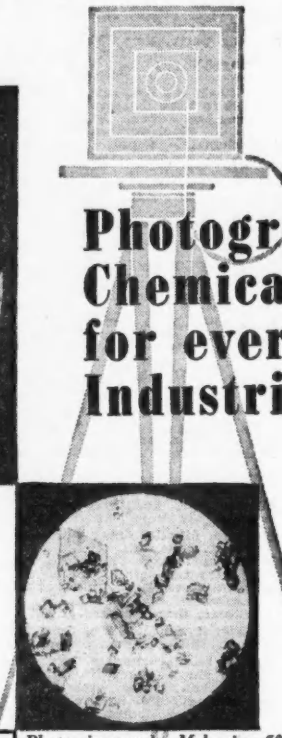
Hawthorn berries, bgs..lb. .50 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns..lb. 2.85 - 3.05
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .63 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls..lb. .20 - .25
ground, bxs..lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs..lb. .27 - .32
white, whole, bls..lb. .30 - .40
powder, bxs..lb. .35 - .45

Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l..lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks.
tanks, works..lb. No stocks.
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0,
Henbane leaves, bls..lb. .35 - .45
Henna leaves, bls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls., bgs..lb. .23 - .25
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks..gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .25 - —
bbls..lb. .25½- —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis, bbls..lb. .26 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, same basis..lb. .26½- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .38½- —
Diphosphate, USP, bots..kilo. 500.00 - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks..gal. .13½- .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .16 - —

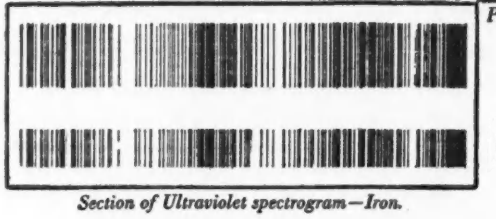
Green, Chrome, Reduced—Hydroquinone

Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .31 - —
tanks, works..lb .29 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .12½- —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld..lb. 19.00 - —
works..lb. 19.00 - 27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. 20.00 - 21.50
works..lb. 20.00 - 33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo lots, works..kilo. 120.00 - —
1-5 kilos, works..kilo. 130.00 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz. 15.00 - 25.00
Hydrochloride, bots..oz. 20.00 - 22.00
Methylbromide, NF..oz. 16.00 - 18.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls..lb .40 .45
Horehound, bls..lb. .12 .15
Hydrangea root, bls..lb. .14 .17
Hydrastine, bots..oz. 53.50 - 53.80
Hydrochloride, NF..oz. 29.50 - 36.00
Sulphate, bots..oz. 53.50 - 53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots..bot. 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cans., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls..lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal..lb. .17½- .19¼
35%, cbys., same basis..lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21½- —
tanks..lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms..lb. .90 - —
tech., dms..lb. .70 - —

Electron micrograph—Kaolin Clay, 45,000 X.



Photomicrograph—Melamine, 50 X.



Section of Ultraviolet spectrogram—Iron.

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Hydroxycitronellal—Methyl Methacrylate

Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 - 6.50
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots oz. 14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .56 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .48 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .35 - .45
Leaves, bgs. lb. .45 - .50

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Ichthammol, NF, bots lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, bots lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. 1.03 - —
Indol, CP, bots lb. 17.00 -19.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse. Staten Island lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 6.40 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 5.10 -12.30
beta, cns. lb. 7.05 - 6.50
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
powd., bgs. lb. 4.65 - 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP, dms., works lb. .06¾- .08¼
solut., 42 Be, 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .79
Gluconate, NF, dms lb. .85 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb 4.25 - 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .34 - —
ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots lb. .36 - —
Sulphate, ferric, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 29.50 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .82 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with allo-isoleucine, dms., works lb. 28.00 -35.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
c.l., frt. alld. E
Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - .55
Resin, powd., bxs lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .09 - .18
Tar, USP, dms lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns. lb. .43 - .45
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery; Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .0775- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .084 - —
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .121 - .156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w. tanks. gal. .085 - .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .07375- .08875
Penn., 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .095 - .10
Kola nuts, bgs lb. 08 - .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton. 85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton. 95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .30 - .35
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .32
hydrous lb. .28 - .30½
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .13¼- .13½
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .53 - .60
Laurel berries, bls lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls lb. .10 - .11
Greek, bls. lb. .08 - .08½
Turkish, bls., recleaned lb. .20 Nom.
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .18 - .20
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22¾- —
gran., bbls lb. .23½- —
powd., bbls lb. .23½- —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .30
gran., powd., dms lb. .26¾- .30¾
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .41½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - .42½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15⅞- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .16⅞- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms. lb. .49 —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .32¾- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N.Y. lb. .15½- —
E. St. Louis lb. .14925- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .29 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .29½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
100 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30½- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound higher
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% pb, dms., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
30% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .25½- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l lb. .19 - —
l.c.l lb. .19¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .30¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¼- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .33 - .34
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .39¼- —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18⅛- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
96%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
lb. .41¼- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .42¾- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1710- .1775
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .51½- —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - —
ton lots lb. .37 - —
less ton lots lb. .38 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .26¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .14¼- .14¾
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .22¼- .22¾
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16 - .19⅜
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .20⅜
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅞- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .22 - .25
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 28.00 -35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton. 13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton. 9.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton. 10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 10.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 10.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton. 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton. 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton. 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton. 13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 13.50 - —
Lime spray, paper bags, Adams, Mass. ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
York, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.50 6.85
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots lb. 4.20 7.20
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.25 6.00
Lindane, 25%, works, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.05
dms., works. lb. 2.95 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .22 - .25
without leaves, bls. lb. .22 - .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 57.00 -58.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't., frt. alld lb. .16⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms. lb. 1.00 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- .06⅝
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots lb. .08½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .50 - .55
leaves, NF lb. .75 - .80
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½- .49½
Lovage root, imp., bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.45 - 2.00
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo. kilo. 145.00 -149.00

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Mace, Amboyna, bls lb. .73 - .74
Banda, No. 1, bls lb. .98 - .08½
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. .87 - .88
West Indian, bls lb. .86 - .88
broken, bls. lb. .68 - .69
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .29 - —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¼- —
flake, bbls. c.l., works ton. 40.00 —
l.c.l., works ton. 44.00 -46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 2.80 - 2.94
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 4.85 - —
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works. lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs., works lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif ton. 67.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton. 30.50 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Blue, bls. lb. .95 - 1.10
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Manaca root, bls lb. .40 - .50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .33 - .35
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .18 - .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works. ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 77.00 -82.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Manganese linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd, East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾ - .23¼
Oleate, precip, bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .20 - —
precip., dms lb. .21½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E. lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 68.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
So. American, same basis ton. 65.00 -68.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
small, cs lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls lb. .16 - .16¼
French, bls lb. .36 - .36½
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .28
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .06½ —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb. 11.00 -11.10
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 7.25 Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .27 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.32 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.42 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 2.44 - 2.48
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 - —
Metachloranitin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55 - .80
works, l.c.l. lb. .56 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Metaparaisopropylpnenol, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb. .85 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .61 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .50 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .41 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .26 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .31 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld gal. .38 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .26 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .31 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., works, 50-lb. or more lb. 7.25 - —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 8.75 - —
Methoxychlor, dealers, dms., es., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .53 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .56½- —
frt. alld. W gal. .60½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .43½- —
frt. alld. W gal. .47 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb 2.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns lb. .69 - .71
cyls. lb. .60 - .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit, works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.48 - 1.65
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 36.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys lb. 3.00 - 4.85
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb 45 - —
cns., works lb 48 - .58
P-1, cns., works lb. .60 - —

Methyl parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseaniiin chloride, USP, bots. lb. 5.15 - 5.30
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Testérone, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
Methylcellulose, standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 - 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .09 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 6.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03⅞- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher.
W. of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .10¾- .12¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .12¾- .13¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - .33
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .29½- .35½
Sugar, crude, ogs., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .03 - .03½
New Orleans gal. .06¼- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .93 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .38
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylanilin, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.35 - 12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.50 - —
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .16
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 25.00 - 30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs. lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs. lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs. lb. 4.95 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.05 - —
5 lbs. lb. 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs. lb. 1.60 - —
25 lbs. lb. 1.70 - —
5 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —

Musk root, bls. lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown lb. .22 Nom.
Danish, bgs. lb. .15 .15½
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. .15 .15½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .12¾- .13
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .05¾- .06
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .06¼- .06½
yellow, bgs., source lb. .11¼- .12
Washington, yellow, source, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock. ton. 61.00 - 62.00
J2, ex dock ton. 52.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0525- —
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0660- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0660- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0575- —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 —
bbls., c.l., same basis. .13¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.25 —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.00 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .50 —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .48 .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .23 —
Cyanide, bots., dms. lb. 1.75 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs. lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo. 11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo. 10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56 lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs. dm. 53.65 —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 11.80 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys. lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 .09¼
l.c.l. lb. .10 .11
tanks lb. .08 .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 .33

Methyl Parahydroxybenzoate—Octane

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-25 cps., 250-400 sec., and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N ton. 120.00 -137.16
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit-ton. 3.50 - 3.60
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .43 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .38 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .40 - .41
futures, bgs lb. .38 - .39
West Indian, bgs lb. .33 - .34
futures lb. .32 - .33
Nux vomica, bgs lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15¼- —
10° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 —

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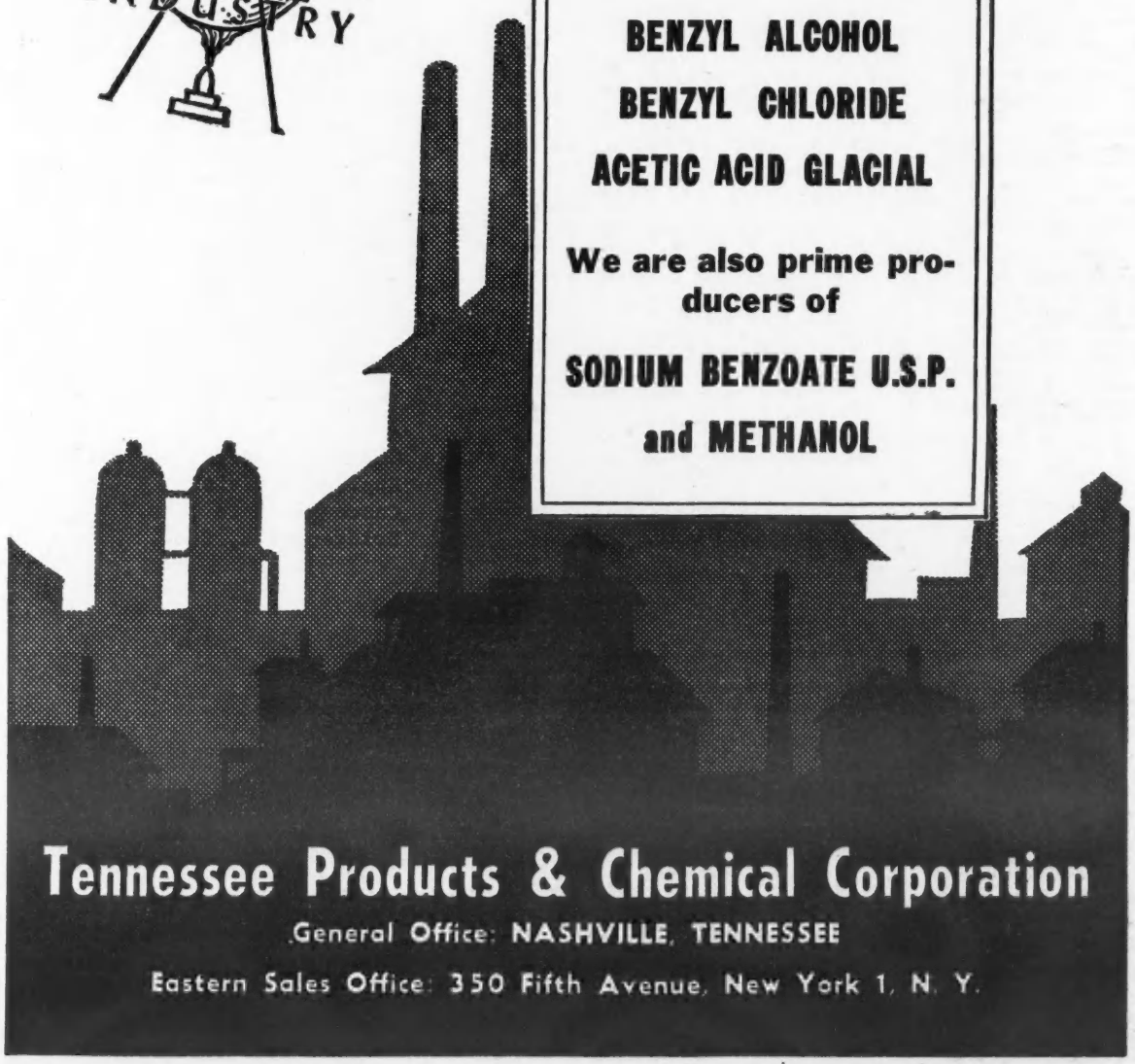


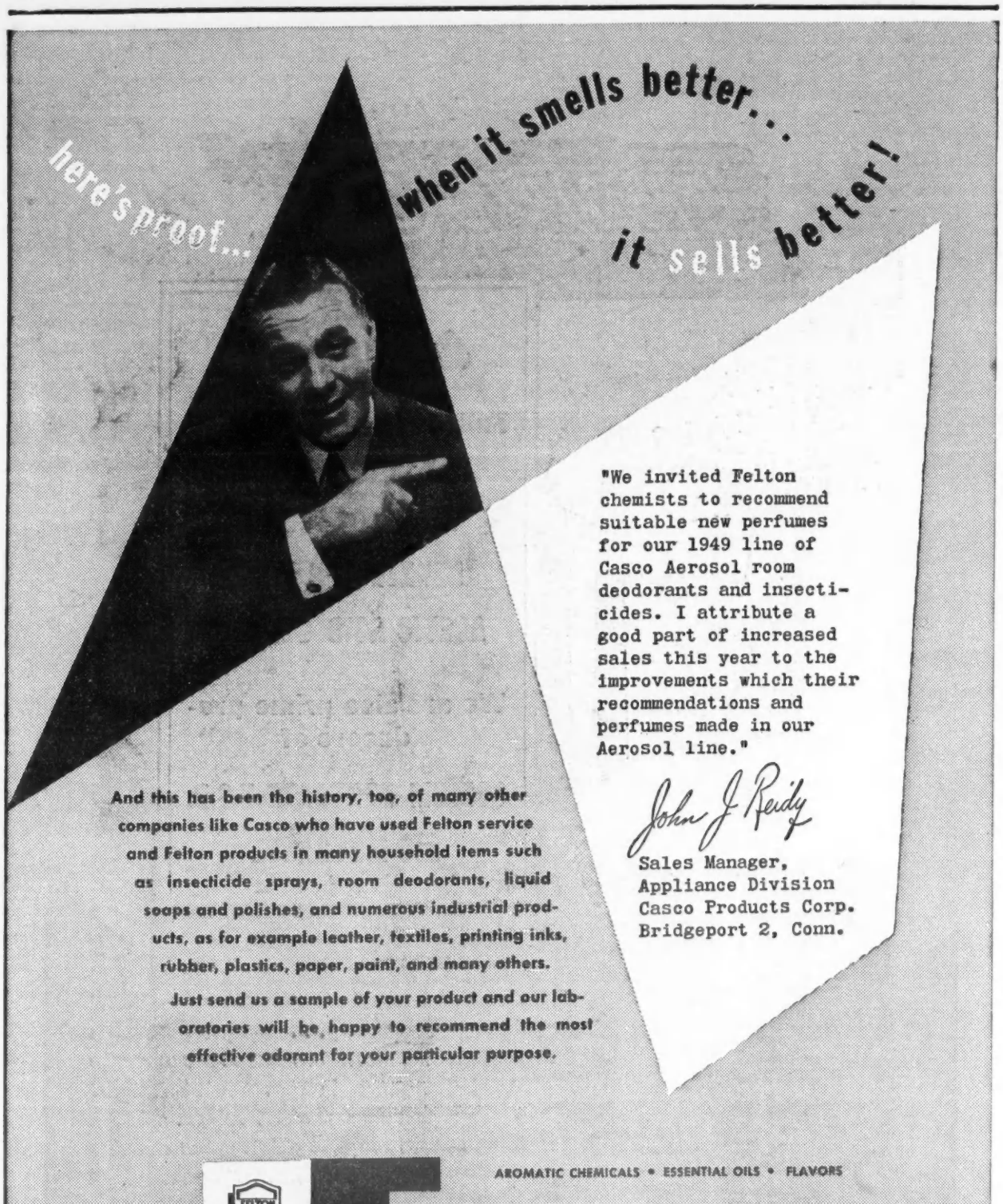
Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation

General Office: NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Eastern Sales Office: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Octanol—Oil, Pine

Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32 -	—
Oil, abies siberica, cns.	lb.	2.35	3.10
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)			
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots.	lb.	3.85	- 5.00
NF, bots.	lb.	3.85	- 4.75
Sweet, dms., cns.	lb.	.75	- .95
Amyris, dms.	lb.	1.55	- 1.65
Angelica root, bots.	lb.	120.00	-190.00
Seed, bots	lb.	80.00	-100.00
Anilin (see A)			
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.	lb.	.76	- 1.05
Apricot kernel, USP, dms.	lb.	.42	- .56
Avocado, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars	lb.	.21½	Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.20	1.50
55-60%, cns.	lb.	1.20	1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.20	1.60
Bergamot, artif., cns	lb.	2.00	- 4.25
natural, Italian, cns.	lb.	4.35	- 4.85
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	.95	1.76
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	4.15	- 4.25
Bois de rose, Brazil	lb.	2.75	- 3.30
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65	70
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb.	1.65	- 2.00
redistilled, USP, cns.	lb.	2.20	- 4.50
Calamus, cns	lb.	20.00	-28 00
Camphor, natural, white, cns	lb.	.40	50
dms.	lb.	.27	- .40
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	1.95	- 2.55
rectified, cns	lb.	2.60	- 2.85
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	4.75	- 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots.	lb.	46.50	-55.00
Cassia, USP, cns	lb.	1.80	- 2.40
Oil, castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.20¼-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾-	—
standard, USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.17¼-	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20¼-	—
tankcars	lb.	.18¾-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks	lb.	.21 -	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks	lb.	.20 -	—
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.28 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27 -	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks	lb.	.16 -	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms.	lb.	.12 -	.13
75% (60-62% fat), dms.	lb.	.15¾-	.16¼
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.85	- 2.25
tech., dms.	lb.	1.70	- 1.80
Cedarwood, cns.	lb.	.40	- .55
dms.	lb.	.34	- .50
Celeryseed, bots.	lb.	15.00	-16.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.55	- .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots.	lb.	27.00	-60.00
Leaf, Ceylon	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Seychelle	lb.	1.20	- —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.	lb.	.80	- 1.05
Java type, cns.	lb.	1.55	- 2.00
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms.	lb.	1.45	- 1.75
from Zanzibar, buds, cns., dms	lb.	1.80	- 2.15
Oil, coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.18½-	—
Pac. Coast	lb.	.17 -	—
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	Nom.
deodorized, tax incs., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	Nom.
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	lb.	.11	- .12
Codliver, USP, dms.	lb.	2.10	- 2.20
Coriander, bots.	lb.	29.00	-35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.16	- .16½
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.01¾	Nom.
refined, dms., mills	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, New York	lb.	.19 -	—
Costus, bots.	oz.	30.00	- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley	lb.	.17½-	—
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.01¾	Nom.
refined, dms.	lb.	.22 -	.22½
tankcars	lb.	.20½	Nom.
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)			
Croton, NF, cns.	lb.	4.75	- 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	7.00	- 7.50
Cumin, bots.	lb.	6.25	-11.50
Cypress, bots.	lb.	11.00	-15.00
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots	lb.	9.00	- 9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms.	lb.	6.75	- 8.50
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	5.00	5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns.	lb.	.70	- 1.45
70-80%, cns.	lb.	.58	- 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb.	1.85	- 1.95
Oil, fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.17	- .18
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.20	- .28
pharmaceutical, or food, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.30	- .32
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.35	- —
Fishliver, concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.32	- —
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.35	- —
300,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.39	- —
400,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.42	- —
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.45	- —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).			
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	6.25	9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)			
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	10.50	-12.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	12.50	-13.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist. bots.	lb.	13.25	-20.00
Grapefruit	lb.	.80	- 1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms.	lb.	.10¾-	.11¼
extra, winter, strained, dms.	lb.	.11¾-	.12½
prime, burning, dms.	lb.	.12¾-	.13¼
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.85	2.15
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	1.65	- 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No prices.	
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots.	lb.	3.00	- 7.00
twice rectified	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.65	1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel, bots.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, cns.	lb.	1.10	- 1.65
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns	lb.	3.20	4.35
30-32% ester, cns.	lb.	2.20	- 3.10
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	.90	- 1.05
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.	lb.	2.65	- 3.00
Messina	lb.	2.40	- 5.00
terpeneless, bots	lb.	32.00	-65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	1.60	- 2.05
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).			
Mexican, cns	lb.	2.75	5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.	lb.	7.00	- 7.50
West Indian, cns.	lb.	7.25	- 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	6.75	- 9.75
terpeneless, bot.	lb.	62.00	-65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1980-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2040-	.2100
tankcars	lb.	.1860-	—
tankwagon	lb.	.1890-	—
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw			
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks.	gal.	.385	—
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks	gal.	.21	.23
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.18	.19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.385	—
Penna., W, cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks	gal.	.33	.38
600-650 steam refd., tanks.	gal.	.37	—
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks	gal.	.37	.39
200 vis. 25 pour. tanks.	gal.	.39	.41
South Texas, neutral, pale, 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks.	gal.	.11	.12
red 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks	gal.	.11	- .12¼
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	3.75	- 5.35
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns	lb.	4.25	- 8.40
Italian, cns	lb.	8.95	- 9.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto	lb.	.07	Nom.
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1230-	—
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1380-	—
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1130-	—
tanks	lb.	.0970-	—
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns.	lb.	1.40	- 1.70
Seed, expressed, dms.	lb.	.18	- .18½
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.	lb.	.27	- —
20°, dms.	lb.	.25	- —
30°, dms.	lb.	.22	- —
Neroli, French, bots.	lb.	75.00	-390.00
Haitian bots	lb.	175.00	-200.00
Niaouli, cns.	lb.	2.75	3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.75	- 5.35
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	3.55	- 4.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.46	.60
Oiticica, liquid, dms.	lb.	.19½-	.19¾
Oleo, oil, extra, tres	lb.	.14½-	.15
Olibanum, bots	lb.	4.50	- 6.25
extra fine, bots	lb.	6.25	-10.50
Olive, denat., dms	gal.	3.05	- —
edible, Calif., dms	gal.	3.40	- —
Spanish, dms., duty-paid	gal.	3.50	3.60
Moroccan, dms., duty-paid.	gal.	3.35	- 3.40
foots, dms	lb.	.19¾-	.21
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks.	
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks.	
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns.,	lb.	.50	.60
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns	lb.	.80	1.25
Calif., cns.	lb.	.60	- 1.00
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.50	- 1.00
Messina, coppers	lb.	3.25	- 5.00
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.25	- 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	55.00	-135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs	lb.	2.40	3.50
Palm, Congo, dms	lb.	.12¼-	—
tankcars	lb.	.11⅛-	—
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	6.50	9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY	lb.	No prices	
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	.11½-	—
Patchouli, dms	lb.	6.50	- 8.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.20	- —
foots acid 95% tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.01¾	Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.23	Nom.
drums	lb.	.24½-	.25
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
imported, cns	lb.	2.20	- 2.75
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	5.50	- 6.35
redist., USP, dms	lb.	5.95	6.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Perilla crude cns	lb.	No stocks	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.	lb.	2.15	- 2.80
Pimento berry, dms	lb.	4.25	6.00
leaf, cns	lb.	1.50	- 1.90
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	gal	.60	.69
l.c.l., works, South	gal	.61	.70
dms., incl., c.l. works, South	lb.	.07⅛-	—



"We invited Felton chemists to recommend suitable new perfumes for our 1949 line of Casco Aerosol room deodorants and insecticides. I attribute a good part of increased sales this year to the improvements which their recommendations and perfumes made in our Aerosol line."

John J Reidy

Sales Manager,
Appliance Division
Casco Products Corp.
Bridgeport 2, Conn.

And this has been the history, too, of many other companies like Casco who have used Felton service and Felton products in many household items such as insecticide sprays, room deodorants, liquid soaps and polishes, and numerous industrial products, as for example leather, textiles, printing inks, rubber, plastics, paper, paint, and many others.

Just send us a sample of your product and our laboratories will be happy to recommend the most effective odorant for your particular purpose.

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FELTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
599 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.

BRANCHES IN BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • LOS ANGELES
ST. LOUIS • CHICAGO • MONTREAL • TORONTO

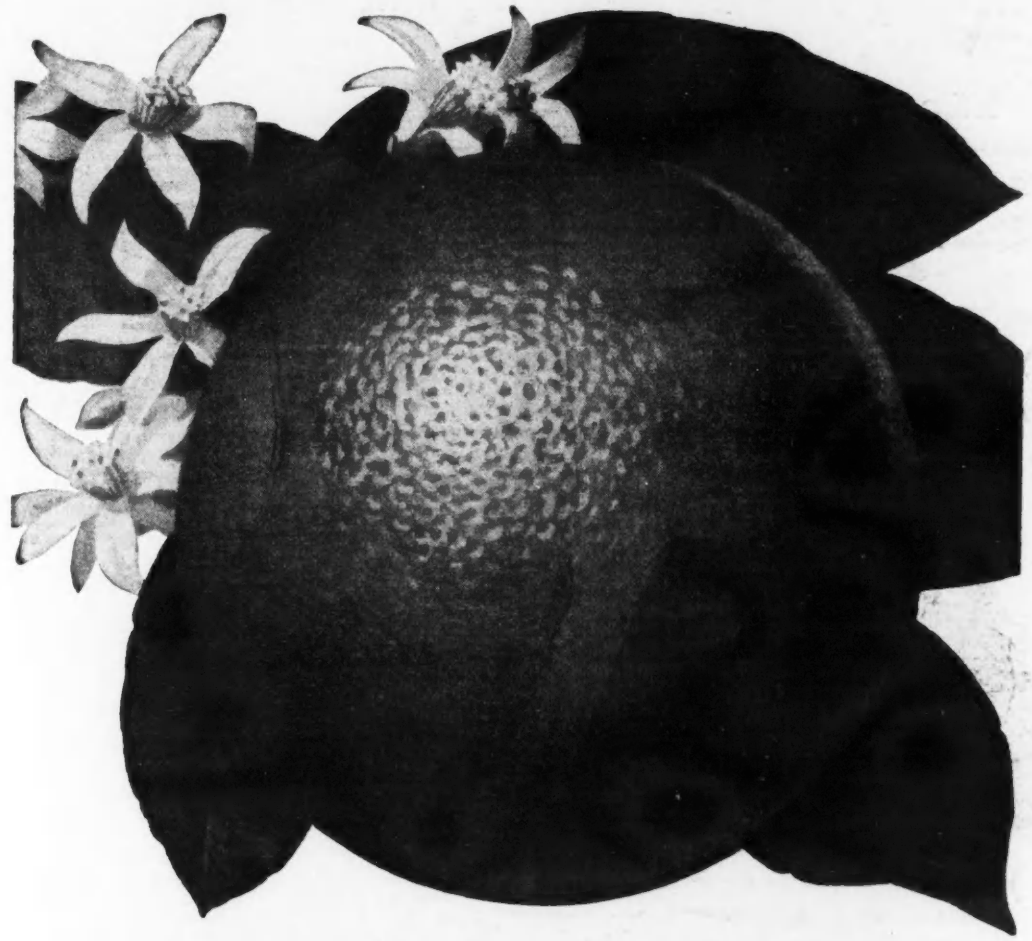
Oil, pine, dest.-dist., dms. incl., l.c.l., works, South ..... lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. ..... gal. .70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. ..... lb. .09½- —
tanks, works, South ..... lb. .062 - —
tanks, works, South ..... gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C. .. lb. .09½- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .13 - —
tankwagon ..... gal. .13½- —
light, dms ..... gal. .16½- —
tankwagon ..... gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .18½ Nom.
Red, single, dist., dms ..... lb. .12½- .13½
tanks ..... lb. .11¼- —
saponified, dms ..... lb. .11¾- .12¾
double dist., dms ..... lb. .15 - .16
tanks ..... lb. .13¾- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, coppers ..... oz. 25.00 -38.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms ..... lb. .75 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms ..... gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms ..... gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms ..... gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots ..... lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots ..... lb. 14.80 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.15
Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.05 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 13.75 -16.60
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .07 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .1230- —
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1380- —
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1130- —
tanks ..... lb. .0970- —
Sassafras, artificial ..... lb. .40 - .55
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms .. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin cns. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Savory, cns ..... lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U S. ports lb. No prices.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .41 - —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works ..... gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb. 18.75 -23.50
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills .. lb. .14½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E .. lb. .03¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E .. lb. .01¾- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. .... lb. .1715- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1780- .1800
tanks ..... lb. .1595- —
clarified, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1615- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1680- .1700
tanks ..... lb. .1495- —
edible, dms ..... lb. .18½- .19
tanks ..... lb. .17½ Nom.
Spearmint, dms. ..... lb. 3.55 - 4.10
Sperm, bleached winter 45° tankcars ..... lb. .1770- —
drums ..... lb. .1870- .1920
natural winter 45°, tankcars .. lb. .16½- —
drums ..... lb. .17½- .18
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, inp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns .... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Southern, cns. ..... lb. 1.95 - 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works .... ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .05 - —
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .10¾- .12
Tansy, dms. ..... lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, coml.* dms., incl., c.l., works, South .. gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South .... gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. ..... gal. .52¼- .54¾
tanks, works, South .... gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms. ..... lb. .25 Nom.
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns ..... lb. 2.05 - 3.35
white, cns ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.80
technical, white, cns ..... lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills ..... lb. .22¼ Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .25⅜- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .26¼- —
tanks ..... lb. .24¼- .24½
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms .. lb. .35 - .55
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 11.75 -14.00
Haitian, cns ..... lb. 11.10 -13.50
Java, cns ..... lb. 10.40 -15.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms ..... lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms ..... lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms ..... gal. 10.00 -12.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. . gal. .48½- —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .51¼- .56½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis, gal. .48½- —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .51½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .55 - .60
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .63 - .68
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .66 - .71
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .64½- —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .67½- .72½
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .71 - .76
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .77 - .82
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 7.00 -14.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 3.65 - 8.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Wormwood, cns ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots .... lb. 7.00 - 7.50
extra, bots. ..... lb. 10.00 -11.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms ..... lb. .15 - .16
tankcars ..... lb. .13¾- —
Oleostearin, bbls. ..... lb. .11 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 10.00 —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns. ..... lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. ..... lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. ..... lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium (lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts ..... lb. .30½- —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Orange, chrome dinitroanilin toner. lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2110- —
Molybdate ..... lb. .43 - —
Orange, Persian, bbls ..... lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls ..... lb. .40 - .43
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls .. lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
Oregano, Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - .20
Sicilian, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .18½
Orris root, Florentine, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .26 - .29
Verona, bls ..... lb. .16 - .23
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls ..... lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more .. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works .. lb. .65½- .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1930- .2405
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1960- .2435
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1930- —
29° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis .. lb. .1830- .2305
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1860- .2335
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1800- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1830- —
Orthocresol, pure, 25 to 27° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .1630- .2080
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1660- .2110
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1500- .1950
Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns .. lb. .12½- —
100-lb. cns ..... lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies .. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. .... lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks ..... lb. .28 - —
Orthonitroanilin, dms ..... lb. .50 .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .17 .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms ..... lb. .66 .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. ..... lb. .12 —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works .... lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .23½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. .. lb. .15¼- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots ..... gram. 3.00 4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., 6lb. dms., 5 lbs. and up .. lb. 2.50 —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works .. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 5.05 - 5.15

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 .. lb. 5.75 6.25
Pancreatin, USP ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, cs ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 5.00 —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 5.20
Sulphate, cns ..... oz. 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .21
Portuguese, bgs ..... lb. .34 - .35
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .42 - .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works ..... lb. .80 —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .70 —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .50 .65
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.



THE WORLD'S FINEST ORANGE OIL

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Exchange Oil of Orange gives you more *real orange flavor*, drop for drop or pound for pound, than any other orange oil.

Give it all your tests for *quality, uniformity* and *strength*. Then you'll buy Exchange Brand.

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Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Paraffin—Petroleum Naphtha

Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0635- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0635- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0635- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0640- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0645- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0660- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0705- —

Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, 95%, dms., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.22 • —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.23 • —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 • —
10,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.12 • —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.13 • —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½- .13¼
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.11 • —
USP, cbys	lb.	.51 • .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.44½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.18 • —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40 • —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.39 • —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.88 • —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works	lb.	.28 • .29
Paraphenylenediamine, crude, kgs., works	lb.	.77 • —
refined, kgs., safe basis	lb.	1.35 • —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.21 • —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 • —
Parathion tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	2.50 • —
l.c.l., works	lb.	2.55 • —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb.	.70 • —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.55 • —
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs	lb.	.30 • .31
ground, bxs	lb.	.35 • .37
powder, bxs	lb.	.38 • .40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.31 • —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32 • .33
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.20 • .25
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.40 • .45
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills	ton.	81.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05 • 2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.42 • 1.43
Penicillin, amorphous, calcium, USP, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.04 • .05¼
Sodium, USP, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.09½- —
200,000 units	vl.	.14 • —
500,000 units	vl.	.29 • —
1,000,000 units	vl.	.56 • —
crystalline, potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.102 • —
200,000 units	vl.	.15½- —
500,000 units	vl.	.34 • —
1,000,000 units	vl.	.67½- —
bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.04½- .05¾
Penicillin, procaine, regular or pulverized, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots, 100,000 units.		.05¾- .06¼
sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾- —
200,000 units	vl.	.18 • —
500,000 units	vl.	.38 • —
1,000,000 units	vl.	.68½- —
bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.05¼- .06¼
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.28 • .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.20 • .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29 • —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31 • .33

Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal.	.10½- .11¼
Pepper, black, bgs	lb.	1.36 • 1.37
afloat, bgs.	lb.	1.35 • 1.36
Jan.-Mar., bgs.	lb.	1.00 • 1.01
Red, Carolina, futures, bgs	lb.	.40 • .42
Hontaka, bgs.	lb.	.65 Nom.
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.18 Nom.
Mombasa chillies, bgs	lb.	.38 • .39
Niger, capsicum, bgs	lb.	.38 Nom.
birdseye, bgs.	lb.	.65 Nom.
White, bgs.	lb.	1.78 • 1.80
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.50 • .65
imported, bls.	lb.	.80 • .90
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers	lb.	3.90 • —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 • —
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11½- —
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12 • —
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12 • —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	.11¾- —
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.12¼- —
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12¾- —
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12¾- —
Perchloroethylene, tanks, zone 1, same basis	lb.	.10½- —
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11 • —
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11½- —
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11½- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms	lb.	.85 • 1.00
Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
Cream, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 • —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06 • —
White, lily, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¼- —
snow, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½- —
soft, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.05 • —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05⅞- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.25 • 2.94
Illinois	bbl.	2.46 • 2.88
Kentucky	bbl.	2.43 • 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.06 • 2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28 • 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23 • 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	3.40 • —
Upper field	bbl.	2.70 • 3.40
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65 • —
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38 • 2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23 • 2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23 • 2.65
West	bbl.	2.10 • 2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28 • 2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50 • —
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26 • —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 • —
25°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50 • —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26 • —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 • —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50 • —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26 • —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 • —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57 • —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.60 • 1.90
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.80 • 2.10
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.05 • —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.73 • —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.78 • —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.68 • —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.68 • —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.73 • 1.75
Norfolk, Va	bbl.	1.73 • —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.73 • —
Portland, Me	bbl.	1.78 • —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.755 • —
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	1.68 • —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.081 • .115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0825- .09
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.06375- —
No. 3	gal.	.06125- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.081 • —
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.06625- .0775
No. 1, straw	gal.	.06625- .0775
No. 2, straw	gal.	.06625- .0875
range	gal.	.065 • .0875
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.09 • .105
No. 2	gal.	.0825- .09
No. 3	gal.	.0825- .09
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147 • —
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore	gal.	.158 • —
San Francisco	gal.	.152 • —
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158 • —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16 • —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125- —
toluol-type, tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11125- .11375
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.152 • —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152 • —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152 • —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142 • —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142 • —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152 • —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14 • —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.09875- .10375
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175 • —
Boston	gal.	.16 • —
Buffalo	gal.	.165 • —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.15 • —
Chicago	gal.	.197 • —
Detroit	gal.	.214 • —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.182 • —
Newark	gat.	.15 • —
New York	gal.	.15 • —
Philadelphia	gal.	.14 • —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175 • —
Providence	gal.	.165 • —
Rochester	gal.	.18 • —
St. Louis	gal.	.19 • —
Syracuse	gal.	.19 • —
Washington, D. C	gal.	.175 • —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery.	gal.	.14 • —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875- —
tankwagons, St. Louis	gal.	.19 • —
Newark	gal.	.15 • —
Chicago	gal.	.197 • —
Detroit	gal.	.214 • —
New York	gal.	.15 • —
Philadelphia	gal.	.14 • —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13 • .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38°C. mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery	gal.	.20 • .21½
25-26°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.21 • .24
270-370 b.r., 78-81°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.23½- —
49°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.26½- —
26-27°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.21 • .24½
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.21 • .27
340-410 b.r., 27°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½- —
32°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.21 • —
36°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.21 • —
340-440 b.r., 32°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.25½- .27
360-480 b.r., 25°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.21 • —

Pennsalt Potassium Chlorate

Whether your interests are in matches, pyrotechnics, explosives, or paper . . . you can count on uniform high quality when you use Pennsalt POTASSIUM CHLORATE. You'll find that it reacts instantly and completely. To insure these superior results, Pennsalt manufactures Potassium Chlorate under rigid quality control . . . with complete testing from start to finish.

PENN SALT chemicals

Let us know how Pennsalt Potassium Chlorate can serve you.

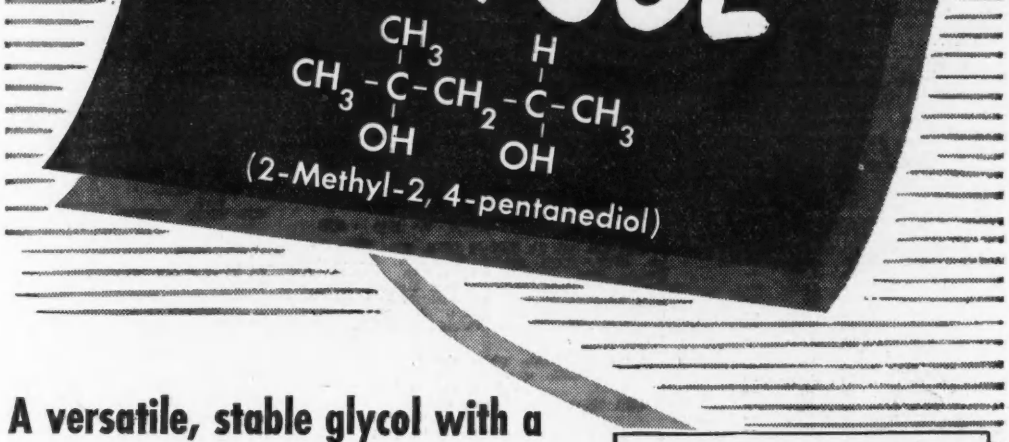
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF WASHINGTON

Tacoma, Washington • Portland, Oregon • Los Angeles, California

Petroleum naphtha, V.M.&P., ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks. gal. .15 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- .11375
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .207 - —
Detroit gal. .224 - —
Milwaukee gal. .209 - —
Minneapolis gal. .207 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 —
Group 3 tanks gal. .10375- .11375
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .195
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. 14 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10375- .10875
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 —
Chicago gal. .197 - —
Detroit gal. .214 - —
Milwaukee gal. .199 - —
Minneapolis gal. .197 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .19 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1715- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1750- —
tanks, works lb. .1525- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1365- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1400- —
tanks, works lb. .1175- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Phenol 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies. lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1350- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1100- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1350- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1100- —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1425- .1500
tanks, same basis lb. .1250- —
Phenolphthalein, USP yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.02 - 1.07
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 18,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 - 2.65
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 30.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanoamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.45 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phlororglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 13.75 -15.75
commercial fib. dms., works lb. 4.50 - 7.00
tech., fib., dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20½- —
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 3.60 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.00 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.60 - 4.80
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.60 - 5.80
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.60 - 6.80
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 4.93 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.28 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorpnous, cs lb. .33 - .36
tins, export lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½ - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
Phthalic anhydride prices on Pacific Coast same as above.
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Picrotoxin, USP, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, USP, bots, vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .22½- .23
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .045 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0473- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0595- —
tanks, works, South lb. .035 - —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150°F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 36.00 -37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .08 - 08½
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, ums., ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .06 - .06½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz. 69.00 -72.00
Pokeroot, bls lb. .13 - .14
Pleurisy roots, bls lb. .25 .26
Podophyllin, NF, dms lb. 12.45 - —
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 29,920 lbs., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34 - —
Special colors, dms., 29,920 lbs., same basis lb. .32 - —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - .50
Water-clear, dms., 29,920 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .28 - —
Polystyrene in bgs. ½c. per lb. lower.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .68 - .70
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 .55
Seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Polish, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Turkish, bgs., futures lb .13½ .13¾
Potash, caustic low-chloride, flake 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., 45% works 100 lbs. 4.525 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.025 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.90 - —
regular, flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works lb. .0815- —
l.c.l., works lb .089 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03725- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0450- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. works, lb. .0830- —
Potassium abietate lb .08 —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 .22
powd., dms lb. .22 .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .12½- .13¾
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 192.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 245.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 250.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .48 - —
25-200 lbs lb. .60 - —
Potassium bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kegs lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0830- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .06¾ —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .25 .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 —
NF, gran., dms lb. .31 .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 .27
gran., bbls lb. .20 .22
powd., bbls lb. .29 .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38¼
powder, dms. lb. .40½- .41¼
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 —
Glutonate, dms. lb. 75 79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars lb. .33 - —
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —

FROM SHELL CHEMICAL

HEXYLENE GLYCOL



(2-Methyl-2, 4-pentanediol)

A versatile, stable glycol with a variety of industrial applications

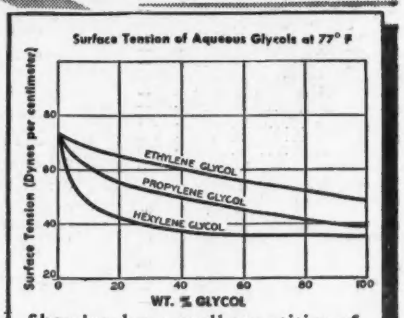
THE DIVERSIFIED USES of Hexylene Glycol are a result of *four* distinguishing features. Hexylene Glycol is (1) an ideal coupling or blending agent; (2) a high-boiling (198.3°C) solvent and penetrant; (3) an efficient wetting and dispersing agent; and (4) a mild humectant.

Hydraulic Brake Fluids. Brake fluids which contain Hexylene Glycol have high tolerance for moisture . . . show little tendency to promote rubber swelling . . . exhibit low corrosion characteristics . . . form clear solutions with other castor oil brake fluids.

Printing Inks. At ordinary temperatures press stability is insured by the low vapor pressure and mild hygroscopicity of Hexylene Glycol. At elevated temperatures of flash-dry ovens the relatively high volatility of Hexylene Glycol permits fast drying with higher, more uniform press speeds.

Cleaning Compounds. Hexylene Glycol, as a coupling agent in engine cleaners and general industrial cleaners, effects stable and homogeneous emulsions. In pre-spotting soaps, Hexylene Glycol couples the soap with water, contributes solvent power and facilitates the removal of last traces of soap and water during dry cleaning.

Other applications suggested by the coupling, wetting and high-solvency properties of Hexylene Glycol include soluble cutting oils, grinding fluids, wood fungicides and textile assistants.



Showing how small quantities of Hexylene Glycol markedly lower the surface tension of water—an indication of the pronounced wetting ability of Hexylene Glycol.

A letterhead request to one of the offices listed below will bring you a sample of Hexylene Glycol and specific information on the properties of this solvent.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 • Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

Potassium Metabisulphite—Sodium Iodide

Potassium metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .21¼- .22¾
USP, dms., works lb. .23½- .24
ex whse lb. .29 - —
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, bbls lb. .21 - —
kegs lb. .26 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, ogs., cs., works ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
Solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
62° Be, net, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 - .08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works ton. 32.50 - —
indust., bulk, works ton. 36.00 - —
NF, cryst., bbls lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. .18½- —
powder, dms lb. .17 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms lb. .70 - .78
tech., works lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- .13
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works ton. 14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. .50 - .53
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs lb. .65 - .70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs lb. .55 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, cns., 200-lb. lots lb. 4.25 - 4.75
smaller lots lb. 4.40 - 5.25
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .02½- —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
smaller containers lb. .12½- —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt equald. E lb. .18½- —
Propyleneglycol, NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more, works kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 55.30 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .23 - .25
blonde, bgs lb. .19 - .21
husks, bgs lb. .45 - .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅝- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. .05¼- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 10.00 - 11.00
Pyrethrum concentrate, liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 7.50 - 8.50
regular base, dms., works, gal. 7.40 - 8.40
(30 to 1) base 3 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 11.10 - 12.60
regular base, dms., works, gal. 11.00 - 12.50
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .33 - .37
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .46 - .52
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., works and frt. equald., c.l. gal. 2.00 - 2.69
l.c.l. gal. 2.00 - 2.72
refd., 2° non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79 - .79½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½- —
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl ports. long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 15.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
Insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 9.00 -10.00
Pyrophyllite, rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —
USP, bots., dlvd lb. 9.54 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .17½ Nom.
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .09 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .11½- —
powd., 70% tannin, ogs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 Nom.
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis lb. .10¾- —

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .14 - .15
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, 100 flask lots flask. 77.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 77.50 -78.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinindine, NF, V, cryst., cns oz. 2.10 - —
powd., precip., cns oz. 2.05 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 1.35 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. lb. .91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.35 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .80½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. 50¾- .54½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- .55
tanks lb. .50 - .51

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms lb. .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.20 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis lb. 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).

Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. .135 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .11¼- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. 1.00 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works, lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works, lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Red, tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, ogs., works lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0490- —
Red, vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF lb. 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .09 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs lb. .85 - 1.05
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Riboflavin, USP, bots kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots kilo. 175.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .28½- —
smaller lots lb. .29 - .30
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .20 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .17
Portuguese, bls lb. .06 - .06½
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.44 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.44 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.44 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.44 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.44 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.60 - —
Rotenone, C.P., bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .07½- .12
5 kilos, fib. dms gram. .07½- .13
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .08 - .13½

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .26 - .27
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .80 - .85
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 17.00 -18.00
Safrol, dms lb. .68 - .75
Sage, Cyprus, bls lb. .08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls lb. .28 - .29
Greek, fancy, bls lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bls lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs lb. .0635- .0650
Saligenin, ctns., works lb. 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .88 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - 1.08
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd ton. 22.00 -24.00
Saltpeter cryst., obls. 40 tons, 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾

Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns kilo. 190.00 -200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .30 - .40
Honduras, bls lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls lb. .24 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls lb. .17 - .18
Spanish, bls lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .11 - .13
Schaeffer's salt, bgs lb. .60 - .67
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 20.50 -24.50
Hydrochloride, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots lb. .26¼- —
dms., 100 lbs. or less lb. .27¼- .31¼
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 - .24
sifting, bgs lb. .19 - .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .17 - .24
No. 2, bls lb. .14 - .19
No. 3, bls lb. .11 - .14
Pods, bls lb. .12 - .15
powdered, bls, bxs lb. .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat lb. .16½- .17
Chinese, white, nat., bgs lb. .12 - .13
hulled, bgs lb. .18 - .19
Nicaragua, hulled lb. .23 - .24
Salvadorean lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, yellow lb. .14½- .15
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .64 - —
refined, bgs., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .71½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .72 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .74 - —

bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .68 - .69
No. 2, bgs lb. .66 - .68
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .62 - .63
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .60 - .61
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works ton. 20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .20¼
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .71½- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .65¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .65¾- —
500-oz. lots oz. .65¾- —
100-oz. lots oz. .66½- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .45¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .46½- —
500-oz. lots oz. .47¼- —
250-oz. lots oz. .48 - —

USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .40 - .45
Soapbark, bls lb. .17 - .18
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .20 - .21
cut, foreign, bbls lb. .21 - .22
powd., bbls lb. .23 - .24
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.65 - 4.42
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.15 - 4.92
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.27
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11¼
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs., or more bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼- .14¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.00
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- .11⅞
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .10¾
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bags, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms lb. 7.15 - 8.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
USP monohydrate, dms lb. .05¾- .06¼
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
powd., kgs., works lb. .09 - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .21 - .22
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works, lb. .11¾- —
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls lb. .21½- —
dms lb. .22½- .26¼
USP XIII, gran., bbls lb. .28 - —
dms lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .16 - .18
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12¼
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 - .15¼
Fluoride, white, 98%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works, lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00
tribasic, tons lb. 11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs. lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 1.00 - 1.15
50%, cbys lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- .22
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb. .23 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.72 - 2.83

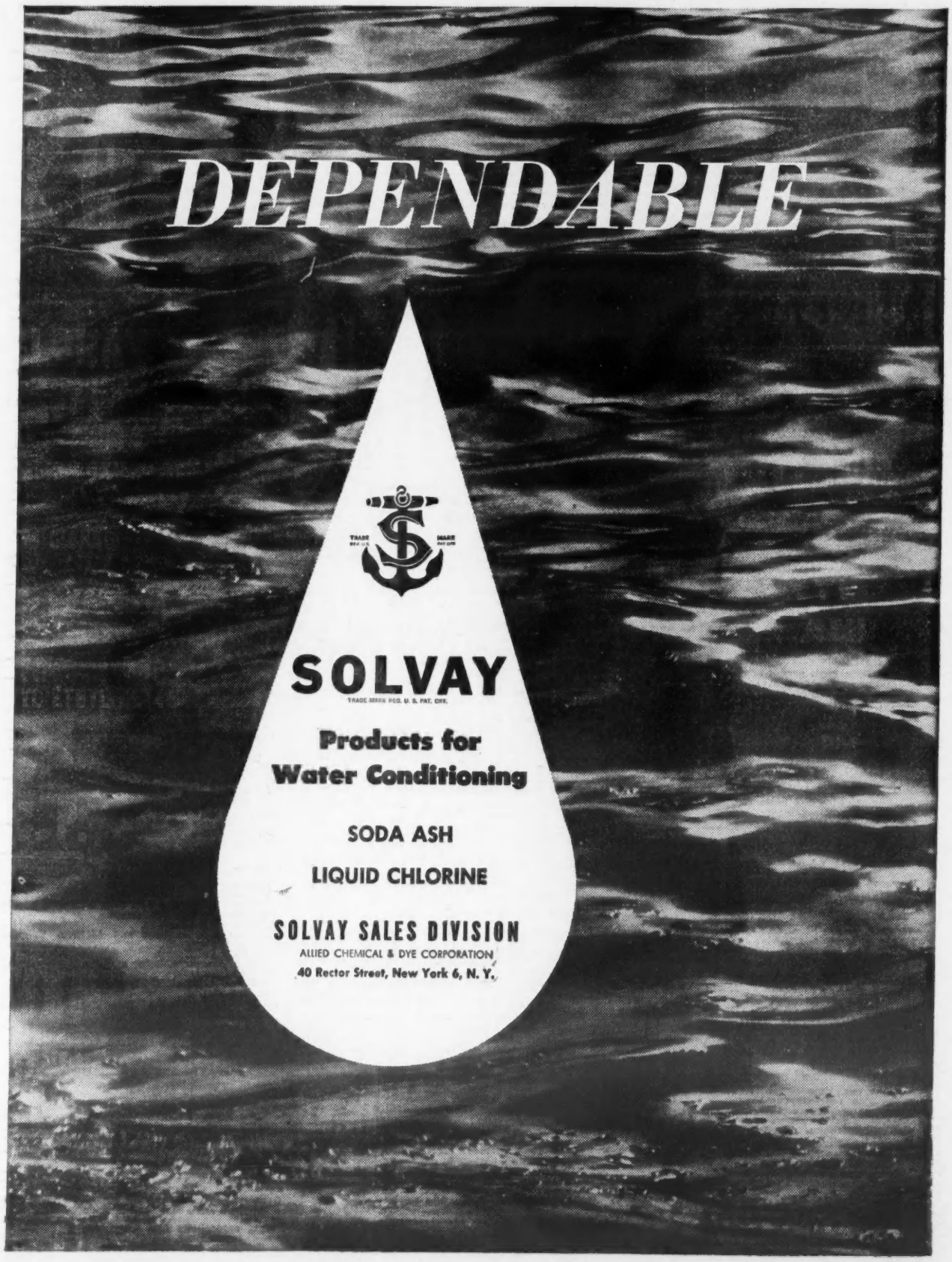
Sodium, lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. 18¾- —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .15¾
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.118.00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.184.50 - —
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works lb. .18½- —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.75 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .51½- .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. .60 - .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb.45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac.whse ton.54.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.51.00 - —
USP, dms. lb. .21 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 7.10
hydrated, flake, bols., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½- —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .24½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .26
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .24
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- .19
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd., dms. lb. .36 - .37
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.00 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1.. 100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turb'd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works ton.16.00 -17.00
Silicate, 52° turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ton.32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .58 - .633
Stearate, tech., bbls., works lb. .40 - —
USP, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .20 - .20½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd. bbls., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .10 - .12

Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls, works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coal tar, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
150° F. flash, tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .24¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
ton lots, works lb. .17¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. 15¾- —

Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton.95.00 Nom.
protein, chemically isolated, 40,- 000 lbs., works lb. .18 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .18¼- —
smaller lots, works lb. .18½- .22
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .0575- —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .0590- —
smaller lots, works lb. .0605- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. 2.95 - —
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .52 - .55
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .40 .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. .33 - .38
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .17 - .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.67 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.44 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.78 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l. lb. .0595- —
l.c.l. lb. .07 - .07¼
Rice, bgs lb. .10½- .10¾
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0608- .0615

Sodium Lactate—Sulphabenzamide

Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .84 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styroly acetate, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —



Sulphadiazin—Xylol

Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb.20.00 - —
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton.22.00 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .27 - .29
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.60
Sulphur flowers in bbls. 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works. lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.75.00 - 77.00
Extract, No. 1, bbls lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .14½- —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock, ton.75.00 - 77.00
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baito unit-ton. .76 - .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .83 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bus lb. 1.50 - 1.70

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Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l ton.20.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
fancy, loose, dlvd lb. .07¼- —
special, loose, dlvd lb. .06¾- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .07½- .08
50%, dms lb. .10 - .10¼
Tamarinds, bbls lb. .14 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton.10.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton.10.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .24 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .09½- .09¾
medium grades, bgs lb. .08½- .09
low, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex docs U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton.225 00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Tartar emetic, techn., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .46 - —
dms. lb. .47 - .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .51 - .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .35 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.03
prime, cns., dms lb. .55 - .95
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testerone propionate, USP, 100 gms. gm. 5.25 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21¼
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb.15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs lb. 5.00 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.25
with sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.45
Sodio-Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Theophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb. .34 - .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 25 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Tiabo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms lb. .88 - .89
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½- —
Metal, Bolivian lb. 1.03 - —
Straits lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Sulphate, stannous, bbls., kgs., works lb. .98 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .60 - .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05¼- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05½- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08¾

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, CP, 53-gal. dms lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.80
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .21½- —
Birmingham, Ala gal. .20¼- —
Chicago district gal. .23½- —
Cleveland district gal. .23 - —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. .23½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .19 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .22 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .20 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .20 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .21½- —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .25 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .20½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .24½- —
Woodward, Ala gal. .20¼- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .23 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .20½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .28 - —
Sewall's Point, Va. gal. .25½- —
Wood River, Ill gal. .25 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l. lb. .24 - —
truckloads, works lb. .24 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .27 - —
less than tons, works lb. .30 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .35½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms. lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. lb. .57½- —
smaller containers lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
tanks lb. .08½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½- —
Zone 2 lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 lb. .11½- —
Zone 4 lb. .11 - —

Trichloroethylene, dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher, l.c.l. 1¼c. higher, Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33½- .34
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium pnosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works kilo.207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
Haitian, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .14 - .15
Madras, bgs., futures lb. .23 - .24
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal. .48 - —
Wood dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .64 - —
tanks, works gal. .32 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram. 1.15 - 1.25

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton.94.00 - —
45% N, bulk, distributors, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.103.58 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.98.00 - —
40 tons, distributors, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.107.15 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va ton.125.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis. tc a.123.50 - —
37 grade, same basis ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .10 - .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .45 - .50
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.22.50 -27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. No stocks.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton.75.00 - —
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .14½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.06
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 3.50 - 3.75
whole, tins lb. 3.85 - 4.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units, mill. units. .025 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .03 - —
less than 1 billion USP units. mill. units. .035 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, bots., cns., dms., lots of 2,500 million units or more, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .40 - —
400,000 to 750,00 A units per gm., same basis 1,000,000 units. .42 - —
750,000 to 1,000,000 A units per gm., same basis 1,000,000 units. .45 - —
A, natural, alcohol, bots., cns., dms., lots of 2,500 million units or more, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .39 - —
400,000 to 750,000 A units per gm., same basis 1,000,000 units. .41 - —
750,000 to 1,000,000 A units per gm., same basis 1,000,000 units. .44 - —
A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .48 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
Vitamins, A concentrate (see Oil, fishliver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.80.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.80.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- .09¼
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- .09¼
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. No stocks.
Wax, bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs lb. .64 - .65
slabs, bgs. lb. .63 - .64
crude, African, bgs lb. .45 - .47
western hemisphere, bgs lb. .45 - .47
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .56 - .57
slabs, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Candelilla, crude lb. .45 - .47
refined, bgs lb. .48 - .50

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .77
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .83
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .86
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
No. 2 lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Ceresin, dms., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb. .12½- .13
138°-140° m.p., bgs lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Japan, bgs lb. .75 - .77
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
Black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½- —
White, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, crude, dom., bgs lb. .31 - .32
Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
German, bgs lb. .27 - .29
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots, lb. .73 - .75
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .31 - —
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .29 - —
171-172 m.p., bgs lb. .27 - —
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .26 - .27
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .22 - .23
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .25 - .26
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .20 - .21
178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .21 - .21½
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .18 - .19
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .32 - .33
cake, cs. lb. .33 - .34
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .13 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, ogs., 40 tons St. Louis, works ton.11.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works ton.13.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l ton.14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l ton.14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .13½- .16
rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .14 - .16
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Levant, bgs lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood, leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - —
fractions, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
Meta fraction, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .23½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala gal. .23¼- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½- .25

Xylol, petroleum, industrial, 10°, tanks, works:—			
Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.28	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.28	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.25	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.27	—
Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.28	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.28	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.28	—
Sewall's Point, Va.	gal.	.25½	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.27	—

Y

Yara, yara, cns.	lb.	2.00	2.25
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.44	.46
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms.	lb.	.49	.51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms.	lb.	.53	.55
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms.	lb.	.57	.59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.32	—
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.60	1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	2.65	—
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.95	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, tracts	lb.	.30½	—
Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.60	1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.90	2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141	.0250
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0166	.0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0185	.0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.09¼	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.93	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.95	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.02¼
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome	lb.	.23½	—
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.16	.25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.28	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls.	oz.	3.25	4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.26¼	—
NF, dms.	lb.	.38	—
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	No stocks.	
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E.	lb.	.12	.15½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.15	.17½
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.12½	.16
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.16¾	.19¼
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bbls., works	lb.	.10¾	—
precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Purified precip., dms.	lb.	.37	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.40	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.15	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.25	—
NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.38	.41
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1225	—
dlvd.	lb.	.1250	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1260	.1325
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¾	.18
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.85	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.45	.46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.	lb.	.50	—
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld.	lb.	.20¾	—
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.25½	—
Oleate, fused, bbls.	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	—
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices, etc., higher; bbl prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	.29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31	.33
Zinc resinate, fused, 1% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	—
precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	.10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.34	—
ton lots	lb.	.35	—
less ton lots	lb.	.36	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	4.55	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.95	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.70	—
powd., 36% zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. same basis	100 lbs.	7.00	7.40
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.40	7.75
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.22	.22½
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼	—
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l., bags, works	100 lbs.	7.40	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.21½	—
normal, dms., works	lb.	.43	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol. ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.21¼	—
Zirconium carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	—
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bags, works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
works	lb.	.11	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12	.16

Xylol, Petroleum—Zirconium Sulphate

Zirconium sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38½	.39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials, last printed in the May 2 issue of OPD, has been discontinued.

Spain Selling German Assets

The Spanish government, it is reported by the United States Embassy at Madrid, is receiving proposals to purchase certain German-owned assets in Spain. Among the properties to be sold are the following:—

Boehringer S.A., manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, Barcelona, appraised at 135,000 pesetas.

Especialidades Domesticas Brauns, Ltda., manufacturer of dyes for domestic use, Barcelona; appraised at 293,872 pesetas.

Productos Quimicos Gehe S.A., wholesale distributor of chemicals, Barcelona; appraised at 198,000 pesetas.

Alfred Roehm, distributor of Roehm chemical products, Barcelona; bankrupt, to be sold for 1 peseta in liquidation.

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Antitrust Limits on Exporting

The Federal court's ruling in the alkali export case ten days ago is the first judicial construction of the Webb-Pomerene act in its relation to the basic antitrust statutes. Its importance is, therefore, enhanced far beyond the not inconsiderable area of its direct bearing.

The opinion of the court in the alkali export case, naturally, must be an evaluation of facts; because the Webb-Pomerene act does not unconditionally exempt practices in export trade from the proscriptions of the antitrust laws. The major condition is that an act or agreement to come within the statutory easement must not be "in restraint of trade within the United States" and "in restraint of the export trade of any domestic competitor." The major corollary is that no agreement may be made which "substantially lessens competition within the United States or otherwise restrains trade therein." It is particularly to be noted that that condition applies fully with respect to any effect on competition by imported goods.

Operations under the Webb-Pomerene act are going to get increasingly more and more attention from the Department of Justice. The department is going to be spurred to such activity by the congressional committees and other governmental agencies which have set out to give small business a bigger business. There was more than a little of that behind the curtains in connection with the alkali export case. Small-business entrants were quite numerous in that area of exporting when supplies were short.

The Federal Trade Commission is the supervisory agency under the Webb-Pomerene act. It has under that law extraterritorial extension of the powers conferred upon it by its creative statute with respect to unfair competition. But—it has nothing to do with the enforcement of the Sherman act. The double-barreled authority under the aggregate antitrust laws is particularly confusing in its export aspects. What may satisfy the commission with respect to the fairness of export practices does not necessarily or assuredly find favor in departmental interpretation of the overreaching Sherman member of the antitrust aggregation.

Welfare Department Blocked

The proposal of a Federal department of welfare of presidential cabinet status has been defeated in the senate. A more extensive—and expensive—system of social security has been approved by a house committee. The senate has approved two other reorganizations. There is nothing incongruous in that connection. One reason for the voting down of the proposed welfare department was that it had been condemned for going too far out of the areas of education and social security to which the Hoover committee confined it. Social security has a foremost place in the congressional sun. Socialized medicine, which had at least a tinge in the welfare bill, is not looked upon with favor.

It is for the best that the proposed department of welfare has been postponed. The bill in which it was proposed had little, if any, concern for the economies at which its parent movement for government reorganization is aimed. It would have added costs of government, and it would have provided little in return. It was but nibbling at the problem of better and cheaper governing.

Before anything worth while can be done toward setting up a cabinet department to handle the welfare work of the government, there must be a firm, clear authoritative determination of what is purposed. It will be essential that there also be a clear defining of the processes by which the purposes are to be essayed. The plans thus far presented have ranged through wide degrees of correlation and dissipation. They have contemplated only short steps, even though those might have been too long in some of the directions.

Social welfare is not fundamentally an objective of governmental functioning. But, then, neither is agricultural marketing nor the providing of employment nor the construction of hydroelectric power plants. All such things are new—some regard them as progressive, although silent on the direction of the progress or its goal. Many have come to regard such governmental functioning as desirable; some look upon it as inevitable. So, it is well that preparations and plans for new departures be adequately considered in advance.

Are Faces Red

It would be interesting, to say the least, to know the full, frank thoughts of the businessmen, especially the members of the chambers of commerce or boards of trade, in the various cities involved with respect to the White House's designation of their communities as areas of unemployment emergency. That it would be affirmatively informative is however questionable. The natural assumption is that, had the businessmen of the communities known what to do, they would have done it. But, the logical conclusion must be that, even to the extent that they may have diagnosed the ailment and may have had, at least, ideas on remedial measures, they did not know how to go about the job.

There are two reasons for that stalemate. In all such circumstances, even when they approach the nature of emergencies, the prevailing attitude among those who should be concerned is to leave the matter to somebody else. The community spirit usually is much more a thing of words than of work. Cooperation is a sentiment, not an occupation. Certainly it is seldom what somebody has aptly called it—"an economic necessity."

In large part that first reason why communities decay under self-neglect derives from the second reason. That one is a more or less justified fear that any sort or measure of cooperation, correlation, or coordination will be statutorily doomed as a combination or collusion in restraint of trade or elimination of competition.

Economic stabilization, be it narrowly local or fully national, cannot be created, maintained, or restored without economic planning. In any economic planning there must and will be some restriction and some curtailment of somebody's ambitions. There must be usually more give than take, because most applications of economic planning are necessitated by a purpose of improvement. It is only in the maintenance of an existing measure of stability that give and take can be equalized. The difficulty is that such a condition is popularly regarded as stagnation and, therefore, is not considered desirable: there must be active progress, even though it be of that illusionary sort which blows up in a boom which blows up in a bust.

It would be useful to know to what extent faces are red among the business leaders of the communities which have been designated as needful of governmental paternalism. The measure of chagrin and embarrassment there would be a direct criterion of the soundness of communital business policies. If governmental aid is accepted as a matter of course, as a desirable and permanent participation in local commercial affairs, the self-confidence and self-sufficiency of individuals and communities which have created the enviable economic status of this country have fallen to a sorry state. It would be expectable that other attributes and attainments would follow a similar course.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

all important viewpoints, since about half of those who were invited to appear were unavailable until a later date.

The majority of those who have been heard thus far are lawyers or economists, either in private practice or government service. The progress report said that the witnesses were generally in agreement that the antitrust laws are more or less unsatisfactory in their present form. The most frequent reason given for dissatisfaction was that economic concentration has not been prevented or sufficiently slowed down. Many of the witnesses also criticized the laws granting special exemptions from the antitrust laws, especially the Reed-Bulwinkle, Miller-Tydings, and Webb-Pomerene acts.

Enforcement officials were dissatisfied with the fact that although the law against conspiracy among separate firms has been effective, the escape by merger of previously competing companies has been thereby encouraged. They also complained that failure of competition because of price leadership is not adequately met by existing law, and several witnesses suggested that a government agency be directed to diagnose and prescribe treatment for industries where price-competition fails to operate, or where concentration appears to require some type of intervention in the public interest.

Business Bigness

The critics of bigness in industry, whose numbers seem to be growing both in and out of Congress, have found new ammunition for their complaints in the summary reports of the Bureau of Census on the 1947 census of manufacturers.

Although the Census bureau listed 240,881 manufacturing establishments in its 1947 census, 4,664 plants, employing 500 or more persons and constituting less than 2 percent of the total, accounted for nearly half of the total production as measured by value added by manufacture. Factories employing more than 1,000 each —there were 1,935 of them, less than 1 percent of the total number—accounted for approximately one-third of the total employment and value added by manufacture.

The 70,384 factories employing less than five persons each, although representing 29 percent of the number of plants, accounted for only 1.1 percent of the employment and 1.2 percent of value added by manufacture. Nearly half of the establishments had fewer than ten employees each and accounted for only 3.3 percent of the employment and 3.2 percent of value added.

The total of the value added by manufacturer for all companies was $74,425,825,000. They employed 14,294,304 persons.

Labor Legislation

Congress and the administration are still as far apart as ever on legislation dealing with problems of labor. The Taft-Hartley repealer which held the center stage early in the session has just about been abandoned for this session, and now the house has seen fit to meet the administration only half-way in the matter of expanding the wage-hour law.

A week ago, the house voted to increase the minimum wage level from 40 cents an hour to 75 cents an hour. This was in accordance with White House wishes, but that is as far as the other house was willing to go. Any expansion of the coverage of the law was ruled out, and as a matter of fact, the bill that was passed, a substitute for the administration bill, reduced the coverage of existing law by an estimated 1,000,000 workers. This was accomplished by changing several important words of existing law. As passed by the house, the bill changes the law to cover only workers "indispensable" to production of goods in interstate commerce. The present law reads "necessary" workers. Also the bill exempts any retail or service establishment which derives more than half its revenue from business within a State.

The bill has been marked for approval by the senate before adjournment. Whether the administration can muster sufficient strength to bring about the changes it desires is questionable. If it can't, it is also questionable whether Mr. Truman will sign the bill. It is argued by some that, if the President can't get what he wants, this year, let the question become an issue along with the Taft-Hartley repeal in next year's elections.

Lobbying Probe

The house has given up waiting for action on the part of the senate and has decided to make its own investigation of lobbying in Washington. It passed a resolution recently authorizing the speaker to appoint a seven-man committee to look into the matter of lobbying both for and against legislation by individuals and business organizations and by government agencies as well.

Early in the year during the heat of congressional activity on labor law revision, margarin tax repeal, and a host of other controversial subjects, the house passed with the blessings of President Truman, a resolution asking the senate to join in a lobby investigation. The resolution gathered dust in the files of the senate judiciary committee until about ten days ago when the committee reported it in an amended form not to the liking of the house advocates.

Lobbying is one of the bigger industries of Washington. According to Representative Adolph Sabath of Illinois, there have been 1900 lobbyists registered with the clerks of the senate and house, and records show that for the first quarter of this year over $2,000,000 has been spent. The investigation will seek to tighten the lobby registration act to require a clearer definition of lobbying and a fuller disclosure of funds spent for this purpose.

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Heavy Chemicals

Buying interest continued to gain in the heavy chemical market last week. The amount of tonnage placed was not extensive but there was more demand for immediate shipments with many orders marked "rush." Indications pointed to a better volume of business in August than in July and the outlook for September appeared good. Market observers were uncertain as to whether the increased demand was permanent or temporary. The preference for immediate shipments suggested low consumer inventories and also the desire to keep stocks within the limit of actual requirements.

Chlorine supplies have been kept at a low level as a result of a steady demand but there was no shortage of caustic soda or soda ash or any other heavy chemical and there was no difficulty in securing prompt shipments. The movement of sulphuric acid did not appear as extensive as noted earlier in the month. The recent decline in oxalic acid prices did not stimulate inquiry to any appreciable degree. Sales of sal ammoniac so far have shown improvement over the preceding month and the same can be said of ammonium bicarbonate. The glass plants have continued to purchase calcined potassium carbonate. The match factories have satisfied their requirements in potassium chlorate, temporarily at least, and the fusees have entirely neglected potassium perchlorate. The agricultural demand for copper sulphate has shrunk to a dribble and there were plenty of copper based chemicals available for prompt shipment. Sales of zinc sulphate and nickel sulphate were spotty with the volume not impressive. A slight advance in lead was recorded at the close of the week.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 85.0 percent for the week ending August 13, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 83.3 in the preceding week, and 96.1 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Eport figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated are from the Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Sulphate—Current movement fair and mostly against regular contract accounts. No shortage of stocks. May exports amounted to 2,183,540 pounds. The largest shipment was destined to Venezuela and included 740,000 pounds; Colombia was second with 390,000 pounds and the Canal Zone third with 236,240.

Calcium Carbide — Domestic demand fair and holding a normal seasonal average. Total export shipments in May amounted to 1,238,900 pounds valued at $63,227. The largest shipments were 591,600 pounds to the Philippine Republic, French Indo China was second with 300,000 and Venezuela third with 81,000.

Calcium Chloride — Demand for Summer use appeared to have passed its peak but not without causing some producers to fall slightly behind on their shipments. In other quarters, however, stocks were plentiful and immediate shipments were available. The May export movement totaled 5,823,634 pounds valued at $77,346. The largest buyer was Canada with 4,992,600 pounds, Union of South Africa was second with 488,220 and Cuba third with 161,250.

Chlorine — Market position remained fairly tight with stocks in shorter supply than any of the chemicals affiliated with the alkali group. There was no easement in the supply of small cylinders while demand for various water uses and sewage disposal remained active. This seasonal demand combined with an increased call for chlorinated solvents has prevented the accumulation of stocks. Total exports for May amounted to 2,145,135 pounds, including 1,532,950 pounds to Canada, 280,000 to Korea and 166,100 to Mexico.

Copper Sulphate—Quiet for agricultural use with demand shrunk to a dribble. Industrial inquiry has broadened although individual sales are still restricted mostly to immediate shipments. Owing to adequate supplies at present, consumers show a desire to place responsibility on the producer rather than build up inventories. No ECA inquiries have reached the market for export. The position of the market is firm based on the stability current in copper.

Nickel Carbonate—Most of the present movement is said to be against contracts. Additional sales have been spotty with producers holding adequate stocks to meet current requirements.

Nickel Sulphate—While output is temporarily under contract at some supply sources, there are at least two producers who have adequate stocks to meet current requirements. Demand for plating and for catalytic use in vegetable oils continued rather spotty. Former prices were firmly sustained.

Potash Caustic—Market conditions did not change much last week. In producing quarters it was stated that August sales of liquid will show an increase over those of July, the soapers accounting for the improvement. There was plenty of room for expansion in the dry forms.

Potassium Carbonate — Calcined appeared to get the preference over hydrated in the call from the glass specialty trade. It was stated that production of television tubes has been stepped up this month. There was not a great deal of inquiry from other consuming sources.

Potassium Chlorate — Demand has tapered off from the match factories, although it was asserted that considerable tonnage was booked during July and the first week in August covering requirements through September. Perchlorate was entirely neglected last week.

Salt—Based on reports from producers representing a large proportion of the total evaporated and solar salt production in the continental United States, shipments during the month of June, 1949, and for the period of six months ended June 30, 1949, were as follows:—June evaporated salt, medium grainer 31,693 tons, vacuum pan 99077, packers 481, blocks 23,097 and table 24,055 tons. Solar salt 38,251 tons, complete total for June 216,659 tons. Total for six months ending June 30 was 1,228,130 tons.

Soda Ash — Some increase in inquiry but no substantial expansion in actual business. Stocks on the long side at present with immediate or prompt shipments of light and dense ash available. Prices firm for carlot shipments. May exports totaled 9,766,305 pounds with a valuation of $180,783. In the breakdown by countries, the largest shipments 5,374,125 were made to Mexico, Brazil was second with 2,088,950 pounds and the Philippine Republic third with 1,100,050.

Soda, Caustic — More interest in this market with possible increase in sales pending. Position firm for carlot shipments with dry and liquid forms readily available. May exports of solid totaled 20,348,790 pounds valued at $738,193. The largest shipments were destined to Germany at 4,483,350 pounds, Brazil was second with 4,102,125 pounds and Mexico third with 2,877,955.

Sodium Chlorate — Firm with output well booked for the month of September. The active season for weed-killer is nearing its close but demand for industrial use is holding at a satisfactory level.

Sodium Phosphate—May exports totaled 1,054,315 pounds with a valuation of $81,082. The largest shipments, 485,129 pounds, were made to Canada, Belgium was second with 105,400 and Mexico third with 103,060 pounds.

Sodium Silicate—Export total in May showed 2,751,692 pounds valued at $80,271. The Philippine Republic was the destination for 736,000 pounds, Guatamala was second with 598,450 and Venezuela third with 519,861 pounds.

Acids

Hydrofluoric—Experiencing a fair miscellaneous inquiry for small lots for immediate shipment. The ceramic industry has shown more interest of late. Stocks adequate for both home and export use.

Muriatic—Current sales mostly for immediate shipment or within 30 days. No shortage of stocks and no price changes.

Naphthenic — Sales in August have

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Lead, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
222.4	222.4	222.4	221.9

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
121.8	121.8	122.0	122.4

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

shown an increase in volume over those for July. Stocks are not as free as a month ago but still sufficient to meet the current extent of consuming demand. No price changes have taken place.

Oxalic—Buying interest has remained slow with no appreciable improvement noted since prices were reduced early in the month. Sales for immediate shipment have predominated with stocks free enough to cover requirements readily.

Sulphuric—Industrial demand has relaxed to some extent from that noted at the beginning of the month. The iron and steel mills are operating cautiously and the petroleum refiners have shown less attention. Vacation influences have tempered the call from superphosphate plants. No shortage of stocks in this area.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum — Shipments of aluminum wrought products continued to decline during June, falling to 81,000,000 pounds, the lowest point since March 1946. June shipments were 9 percent under the 89,000,000 pounds shipped in May and 43 percent below the 142,000,000 pounds shipped in June 1948, according to the Bureau of the Census.

Copper—Immediate removal of quantitative export quota restrictions from scrap copper was announced by the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce.

The action also removes export quotas from refined copper, lead and lead solder, domestic zinc, and babbitt metal for the fourth quarter of 1949.

License applications for scrap copper under the new "open-end" provisions may be filed at any time, while license applications covering fourth-quarter shipments of the other non-ferrous metals from which export quotas have been removed by this action will be accepted bq OIT beginning September 1.

Substantial improvement in domestic supplies of most non-ferrous metals was given by OIT as the reason for removal of export quota restrictions. Exporters must continue, however, to secure validated licenses covering shipments of the commodities, and must also observe all other applicable export regulations. OIT will screen all license applications for end use and excessive quantities.

Market situation firm in electrolytic with suppliers naming 17⅝c. per pound delivered valley basis.

Lead—Market slightly higher at 15⅛c. per pound. Sales for August will probably show the largest monthly tonnage so far this year.

The preceding six-month's downward trend in domestic lead consumption was reversed in May according to the Bureau of Mines. A gain of 13 percent raised total consumption from 55,895 tons in April to 63,414 tons in May and the daily rate of use from 1,863 to 2,046 tons. Approximately 71 percent of the lead consumed in May was used in the manufacture of metal products, 12 percent in pigments, 14 percent in chemicals and 3 percent in miscellaneous and unclassified uses. Lead consumed in the production of leaded zinc oxide totaled 796 tons. Of the remaining 62,618 tons used, about 64 percent was refined soft lead, 19 percent was antimonial lead and 17 percent was lead in scrap, drosses and alloys. Consumption of lead in tetraethyl fluid and in red lead and litharge increased substantially in May

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and the use in batteries rose 43 percent from 11,544 to 16,535 tons.

Partial consumption from stock in soft and antimonial lead, white metal scrap and percentage metals reduced consumers' total inventories 7 percent to 122,758 tons on May 31. The individual reductions were 8, 7, 9 and 10 percent, respectively. Stocks of lead in copper-base scrap increased 8 percent and in drosses 6 percent. Lead imports gained 28 percent in May to total 31,672 tons.

Quicksilver—No increase in consuming interest. Offerings of foreign metal have not attracted attention. The round lot price, 100 flasks or over, $75 per flask. Small lots 10 to 15 flasks range upward to $78.

San Francisco.—No activity reported over the past week with metal quoted at $81 to $83.

Silver—No new price developments during the past week. The market for silver bullion remained steady at 71½c. per ounce New York.

Mine output of silver dropped 10 percent in June as compared with May, but on a daily average basis was only 7 percent less, according to the Bureau of Mines. Much of the reduction is attributable to shorter work weeks at large copper mines, where silver is recovered as a byproduct. Decreases were general among the areas of production, only the relatively small producers—Washington, Missouri, Alaska and Texas—showing gains. Of the large silver-producing states, Colorado's output dropped 12 percent, Idaho's 11 percent, Montana's 10, Utah's and Nevada's each 9, and Arizona's 8.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High	Feb. 14, 1949—71½c.	Jan. 14, 1949—43½d.
Low	Jan. 1, 1949—70c.	Jan. 1, 1949—42½d.

Zinc—Consumers have continued to take this metal on the basis of 10c. per pound East St. Louis basis, prime western grade. Demand was strong enough to hold the market firm.

Despite a continued decline in price the average daily rate of zinc production from domestic mines remained virtually unchanged in June, according to the Bureau of Mines. June zinc output, in terms of recoverable metal, was 53,173 short tons, an average of 1,772 tons per day compared with 54,791 tons in May produced at an average rate of 1,767 tons per day.

Monsanto Has New Hydraulic Fluid

"Skydrol," a non-inflammable type hydraulic fluid for use in airplanes, is ready for use and is being marketed by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis. It was developed by Monsanto and Douglas Aircraft Company. "Skydrol" is described as a synthetic liquid combining most of the desirable characteristics of existing hydraulic fluids with fire-resistant qualities never before attained.

Fahnoe Joins Kellex

Frederick Fahnoe, industrial chemist, who has specialized in experimental plant design and acetylene chemical research, has joined the staff of the chemistry department of the Kellex Corporation at that company's Jersey City, N. J., laboratory. The Kellex Corporation is a subsidiary of The M. W. Kellogg Company.

Hauser Heads Census Bureau

Philip M. Hauser, professor at the University of Chicago, has been named acting director of the Census Bureau. He replaces James C. Capt, who recently retired because of ill health.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Buyers have continued to take ammonium nitrate at current prices and it was stated that a sizable amount of tonnage has been sold this month. Demand for coke-oven ammonium sulphate was steady with fertilizer mixers playing it safe prior to the announcement of steel industry's fact finding board. Phosphate rock deliveries showed a seasonal falling off and are about in line with those of July. A moderate relaxation in demand for superphosphate was also noted as a result of vacation influences. There was no easement in the demand for potash and increased production found a steady outlet through regular contract channels. No unusual activity featured the sodium nitrate market which was chiefly a routine affair.

Stock-feed interests supported the dried blood market at the recent advance but were not inclined to bid above former price levels. Practically the same condition prevailed in tankage. Menhaden meal continued to find a ready market with production showing an increase as a result of a more satisfactory run of fish in eastern waters. Output of castor pomace remained relatively low with shipments restricted to contract consumers. Both raw and steamed grades of bone meal were short for prompt shipment with more demand than supply at the present time. Hoof meal was offered sparingly at the former price level.

The United Kingdom will maintain its price-stabilizing subsidy on fertilizers until June 30, 1950. Subsequently it will withdraw the support in two approximately equal stages over the next two years.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—No easement in the firm position of coke-oven sulphate. Demand has been steady with production well under contract and not of a character to permit of excess stocks. Meanwhile, the production outlook is somewhat clouded over the possibility of negotiations falling through with an ultimate strike at the steel mills.

Bone Meal — Stocks for prompt shipment have continued short both in raw and steamed grades while inquiry has remained active. The stock-feed trade has been in the market for this material and demand has kept ahead of output.

Castor Pomace—Trade conditions have not changed much. Production has continued down and shipments have not exceeded the limit of contract consumers who were favored recently by lower prices.

Dried Blood — Buyers have taken on stock at the late advance but were not inclined to bid higher to cover requirements. Sales in New York for stock-feed use were reported at $10.00 per unit of ammonia and at $10.50 Chicago basis.

Fish Meal—No further decline in menhaden meal or scrap was reported last week. Buyers supported the market and production found a steady outlet at former price levels. Stock-feed interests were the principal buyers as usual.

Hoof Meal—Market in limited supply with production down and prices firm. Last sales at Chicago were at $7.59 per unit of ammonia.

Sodium Nitrate—Quiet and steady with current movement more or less routine but in line for seasonal requirements. Sales have been for immediate shipment with supplies not a problem at present.

Tankage—No new price changes last week. Demand slowed down to some extent. Priced at $10.00 per unit of ammonia New York and $10.50 Chicago.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — Demand has held a fair average although August deliveries are down, compared with July. This condition is not unusual and a pick-up generally follows in September. Stocks have continued adequate to meet requirements readily. Export sales amounting to 40,000 tons have been made for shipment to Germany.

Superphosphate—Production of normal superphosphate in the United States amounted to approximately 707,000 short tons during the month of June 1949, according to the Bureau of the Census. This figure represents a drop of 13 percent below May 1949 and 4 percent below June 1948 production. Shipments declined 27 percent below the previous month but were nevertheless 4 percent above the same period of 1948. Stocks on hand increased 17 percent to 761,700 tons during the month.

Concentrated superphosphate production declined 14 percent to 39,875 tons compared to the May 1949 figure, but was 11 percent above June of 1948. Since shipments totaled only 1 percent below the previous month and total supply remained high, stocks on hand increased 10 percent to 75,010 tons during the month.

Production of wet-base goods declined 47 percent below May 1949 to 2,302 tons, while shipments increased 11 percent for the same period. Shipments were 4 percent below June 1948. Stocks were 3,730 tons on June 30.

Potashes

Market held a firm position with output heavily under contract and the movement confined to shipments to contract accounts. Increased production is reflected in larger deliveries and there is nothing in the outlook at present suggestive of delayed shipments. Demand has been sustained at a steady seasonal average throughout the Summer months.

Sulphur

May shipments of native sulphur were placed at 395,721 long tons by the Bureau of Mines. April shipments were 451,274. Total shipments from January 1 to May 31 were 1,996,990 long tons against 2,043,881 for the same period in 1948. Sales in May were 430,674 long tons, compared with 449,729 in the preceding month. Total sales for the first five months of 1949 were 2,073,411 long tons against 2,058,228 for the corresponding time last year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	76.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

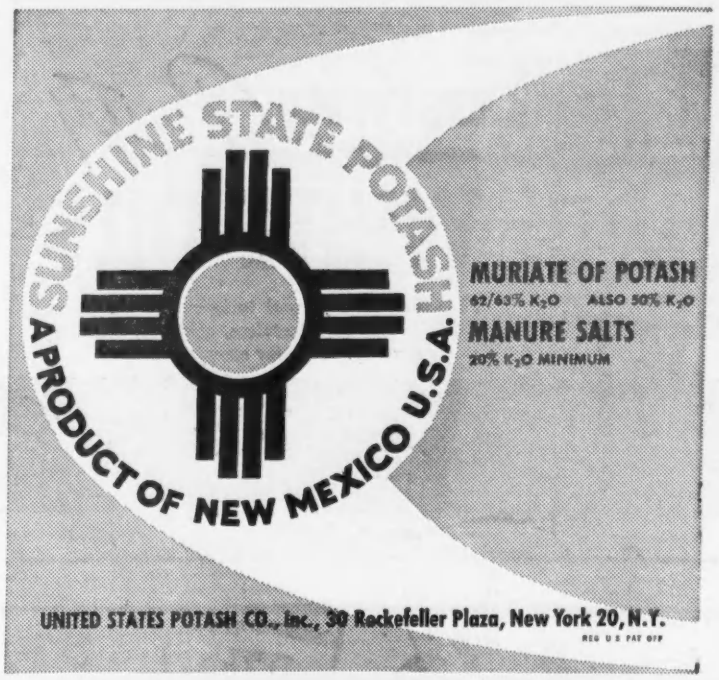
Los Angeles—Supplies of organic fertilizers still short while demand remains slow. The inorganic materials are moving slow and the local trade expects no change until next month.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonia nitrate, $73.57 to $74.43 for Canadian material, f.o.b. this city, per ton. Ammonia phosphate, $65.06 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. this city, and $89.56 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. this city. Ammonia sulphate, $55 in bags, f.o.b. this city. Canadian material, $56.06 in bags, f.o.b. this city. Less $2 in bulk. Blood meal, $8.50 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $72.50 for steamed 1/30, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Fish meal, nominal at $198 per ton for 60 percent protein Tuna, f.o.b. this city; 65 percent California sardine meal not available. Nitrate of soda, $56 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor; $51 per ton in bulk. Potash muriate, 45½c. per unit, bulk, f.o.b. Trona basis. Potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 to $22.04 in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles area; $2.50 extra for bags. Tankage, dry rendered, ground, 50 percent protein, $5 to $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Demand has been well sustained for benzene hexachloride, DDT and toxaphene although the insecticide season is passing into its final stages. Stocks of these synthetics have continued short and it is stated that suppliers are endeavoring to take orders on a day to day production. Output of toxaphene has not reached capacity owing to plant difficulties and the amount of shipments has been somewhat uncertain. The call for all of these insecticides has been greater than expected because the season was later and the boll-weevil infestation larger than anticipated. Chlordane is in better shape because the grasshopper plague was not as severe as early signs had suggested and stocks are more readily available at present. The arsenicals have passed their peak. There is still a shortage of calcium arsenate for use in the Southeast but demand from this area will shortly pass out for this season. Filling in buying operations are about the best that can be said of copper sulphate. There were no real shortages of this material and current demand is chiefly for special grades desired by potato farmers in Maine.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4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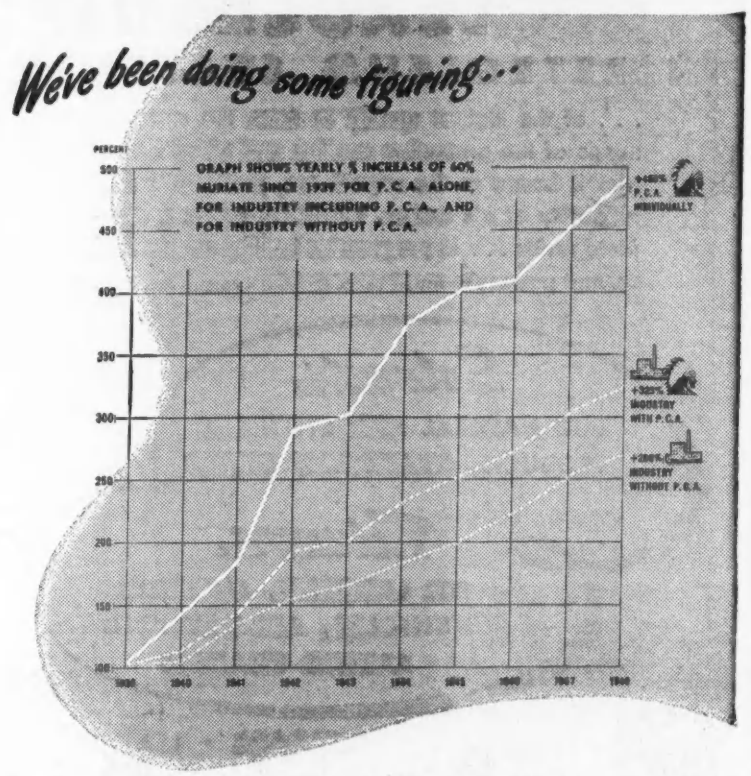

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Petroleum Derivatives

The picture in petroleum derivatives took on an unexpectedly rosier tint last week, as demand, particularly for aromatics, higher boilers and blends, spurted upward. Call for aliphatics was also better, but not quite as strong as for the previously-named products. Prices were maintained.

In aromatics, the increase in business was due in the main to greater buying by the paint trade. Indicative of the upturn were announcements by major refrigerator makers that stepped-up production schedules were planned this Fall. At the same time, foreign sales were also on the rise, with overseas consumers apparently finding increasing reserves of American dollars with which to enter the market. The situation in higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends was similarly improved.

Interest was also better for aliphatics, although the pick-up in demand was not nearly so pronounced as for aromatics, boilers and blends. However, naphtha sellers were optimistic, believing that this development foreshadowed a substantial rise in business this Fall.

Conditions remained lack-luster in lighter fractions. Call for LPG's remained sluggish, but the situation was due for improvement after Labor Lay. Interest in heptane, hexane and pentane, which move in moderate volume the year round, remained fair. Low-melt paraffin was reported to be moving well last week. Other grades of wax were in only moderate demand.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Demand for petroleum toluol and xylol from both domestic and foreign buyers showed marked improvement during the past seven days. Indicative of the general upturn in the situation was the news last week that major refrigerator manufacturers planned on stepping up their production schedules this Fall. Meanwhile, the paint trade, always a leading factor in the aromatics market, was reported to be exhibiting increasing interest. Furthermore, sales to customers abroad were said to be definitely on the upgrade. Most heartening feature of this foreign situation was not the pick-up in inquiry, which has been strong for some months, but the fact that overseas consumers apparently were finding increasing reserves of American dollars with which to conclude their transactions. In short, the overall picture during the week gave promise of a favorable turn in the tide.

As to supply, there was no dearth of petroleum material in any area during the period. Prices were maintained, and, barring an unexpected upheaval in crude oil, no changes were anticipated in the immediate future.

The picture in higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic - aromatic blends gave off equally rosy tints last week. One company, which has experienced exceptionally good business during the Summer months, reported that sales were continuing at their previously high levels. Elsewhere in the trade, demand, lack-luster during June and July, was showing healthy signs of revival, both at home and abroad. Stocks were ample all around. Prices were without variance.

Cleaners' Naphtha — With the vacation period fast drawing to a close, business was reported to be on the upturn. This pick-up in demand, though not as pronounced as in aromatics, boilers and blends, was, nevertheless, appreciable, and gave promise of better things to come. Stocks were excellent in all areas. Prices were steady, and there was no indication of any changes within the immediate future.

Lacquer Diluent—Call was on the rise during the period. Lacquer makers showed increasing activity, and though there was no stampede of business, prospects for a good Fall were strengthened by this display of interest. The price structure was maintained at previous levels. Producers viewed any immediate changes as unlikely. Supplies were in excellent availability throughout the trade.

Mineral Spirits—There was a mild stir of activity throughout the industry during the past week, with paint makers leading the way. Many sellers believed that though the increase in business was still only of minor caliber, the improvement was a good omen, possibly foreshadowing a substantial rise in sales after Labor Day. Offerings were ample in all areas. The market was quotationally without feature.

Rubber Solvents — Demand was up slightly during the past seven-day period. Although of little significance volume-wise, the development was viewed important, coming as it did before the end of the Summer season. To some observers, it meant that Fall business would be good. Meanwhile, the supply position was substantially without change, continuing excellent. Listings were similarly steady.

Stoddard Solvent—Consuming inquiry, particularly from the paint industry, was up during the week. Although the rise was mild, naphtha sellers were optimistic, pointing out that such a development at this time gave promise of a substantial rise in business later in the year. Quotations were steady, and there was little indication of any immediate change in the situation. Supplies were excellent all along the line.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—What was true for other aliphatics applied with equal force in this section last week. Business was on the upgrade. The initial rise in demand of itself was not substantial, but it was, nevertheless, important because it furnished a possible clue to a favorable turn in the tide. Stocks were abundant. Prices were firm.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Demand for this liquefied petroleum gas remained sluggish during the past week. An upturn in business was expected the early part of next month. Meanwhile, stocks continued at previously high levels. Prices were maintained at 3½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Heptane—Call was moderate during the period under review. The supply position was ample in all areas. There was no change in the price picture, quotations holding firm at a range 12½c. to 13½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Hexane—This section was similarly steady during the period, prices holding at 13½c. to 14½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3. Supplywise, the situation was equally without variance, offerings continuing good. Demand was mild.

Pentane—Consuming inquiry was equally moderate in this section during the past week. Stocks were excellent throughout the trade. Prices held steady at 10½c. to 11½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Propane—Producers looked for a rise in demand after Labor Day. Last week, however, call remained as sluggish as ever. Stocks were abundant. Prices were steady at 2½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Waxes

Paraffin—Low-melting grades were reported to be moving well last week. Call for other waxes, however, was only fair. Stocks were plentiful all along the line. Open market quotations were still unavailable on crude scale. Following are current prices on fully-refined grades:—120-122 ASTM, 6.35c.; 122-124 ASTM, 6.35c.; 125-127 ASTM, 6.35c.; 128-130 ASTM, 6.40c; 130-132 ASTM, 6.45c; 132-134 ASTM, 6.60c., and 135-137 ASTM, 7.05c. per pound. All the above quotations are for slabs, loose, carload, f.o.b. refinery.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—In the wake of seven successive reductions in output this year, reports from Austin last week indicated that Texas crude oil production will probably be increased next month. The news came from the Texas Railroad Commission, following compilation of purchasers'

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended August 6 totaled 267,714,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 271,999,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 4,285,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 3,703,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 582,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

requests to buy crude in September. They exceed the amount for July-August by 48,066 barrels daily. The final of the seven cuts in oil allowables, which downed the maximum rate of flow to 1,871,938 barrels daily as of July 7, covered the months of July and August. This was approximately 900,000 barrels per day below last December's allowed output.

The American Petroleum Institute reported daily average production of crude petroleum for the week ended August 6 at 4,670,000 barrels, or 7,000 barrels below the total of the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 5,188,000 barrels were 1,000 barrels above the level of the preceding week. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 438,000 barrels daily, compared with 442,000 barrels in the previous week.

Fuel Oil—Increases of 3/10c. to 3/5c. were effected on home heating fuels throughout the Eastern Seaboard late last week. The move, which was attributed to advancing costs, did not affect prevailing discount policies which remain in effect until October 1.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The market for solvents and diluents remains unchanged, supply and demand continuing strong. Prices are firm as follows:—Cleaning solvent, 15.5c. to 19.5c.; lacquer diluent, 16.5c. to 20.5c., and stoddard solvent, 15.7c. to 19.5c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

It is still an off season for lighter fractions and little activity reported. Supplies are good. Propane is quoted from 8.8c. to to 9.3c. per gallon, tankcar, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin. Butane named at 9.3c. per gallon, tankcar, same basis.

Little demand was reported to draw from the good supply of all waxes during the past week. High melting point paraffins quoted as follows:—140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery San Francisco, 6.95c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, same basis, 7.15c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, same basis, 7.6c. per pound. Tankcar prices quoted at 6.6c., 6.8c. and 7.25c., respectively.

Stanolind Appoints Liles Kansas Plant Superintendent

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company has named David M. Liles superintendent of its Stano gasoline plant near Ulysses, Kan. He succeeds C. J. Tighe, who is transferring to Andrews, Tex., to become superintendent of the South Fullerton gasoline plant now being built. D. B. Warner will replace Mr. Liles as foreman.

At the same time Stanolind announced a number of other personnel changes. Eugene J. Yocom, superintendent of the Hastings gasoline plant near Alvin, Texas, is transferring to Tulsa, Okla., as an operating engineer in Stanolind's manufacturing department. John E. Thomas, formerly superintendent at the LaRosa recycling plant, Woodsboro, Texas, succeeds Mr. Yocom at Hastings and Stanley A. Wrightman replaces Mr. Thomas at LaRosa. Edward M. Bush has been made plant foreman at LaRosa. In another move, Mitt Dowlen, plant foreman at Hastings, goes to Levelland, Texas, to become superintendent of the gasoline plant under construction nearby. He will be succeeded at Hastings by D. F. Lacy.

Texas Company Appoints Pipkin, Wood to New Posts

The Texas Company, New York, has appointed James H. Pipkin assistant to the chairman of the board and has named J. T. Wood jr. assistant to the president. In addition, E. R. Filly, manager of the producing department has been appointed general manager of that department, and J. H. Puls, assistant division manager of the Pacific coast division, succeeds Mr. Wood as division manager.

Mr. Pipkin, who had been assistant to the president of the company since 1944, joined the company's legal department at Houston in 1934. Mr. Wood joined the Texaco organization in 1929 as district geologist in the San Joaquin Valley, Calif.

Butane-Propane Data: May

The Bureau of Mines has published data on production, shipment and stocks of butane, propane and other liquefied petroleum gases during May and for the January-May period of this year. The data are as follows, in gallons:—

	May	Jan.-May
Production		
Commercial butane-propane mixtures	33,440,000	207,375,000
Normal butane	48,185,000	247,431,000
Propane	56,524,000	347,234,000
Other LPG mixtures	15,202,000	80,800,000
Isobutane	16,126,000	71,044,000
Shipments		
To refineries		
Normal butane	20,915,000	98,929,000
Isobutane	14,127,000	63,625,000
Other LPG	5,784,000	32,438,000
For fuel	104,123,000*	639,566,000
For chemical	23,689,000	119,806,000
Stocks at refineries, plants and terminals, May 31	58,925,000	58,925,000

*Includes 820,000 gallons exported.

Calif. Standard Grants Thirty-six Scholarships

Standard Oil company of California is sponsoring thirty-six new scholarships in nine universities for the 1949-50 academic year. Four undergraduate awards designed to promote future American leadership in democracy have been given to the universities of Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington. The awards are for $500 each.

Selection of recipients has been left entirely in the hands of the universities, but the company has suggested that they be chosen primarily on the basis of potential future leadership.

Roosevelt Oil Elects

The Roosevelt Oil & Refining Corporation has elected C. L. Butler president, to succeed A. W. Winter, who has resigned. Mr. Butler was formerly chairman of the board of directors. C. L. Maguire, a former president of the Roosevelt Oil Company, was elected a director of Roosevelt Oil & Refining Corporation to fill the vacancy left on the board by Mr. Winter.

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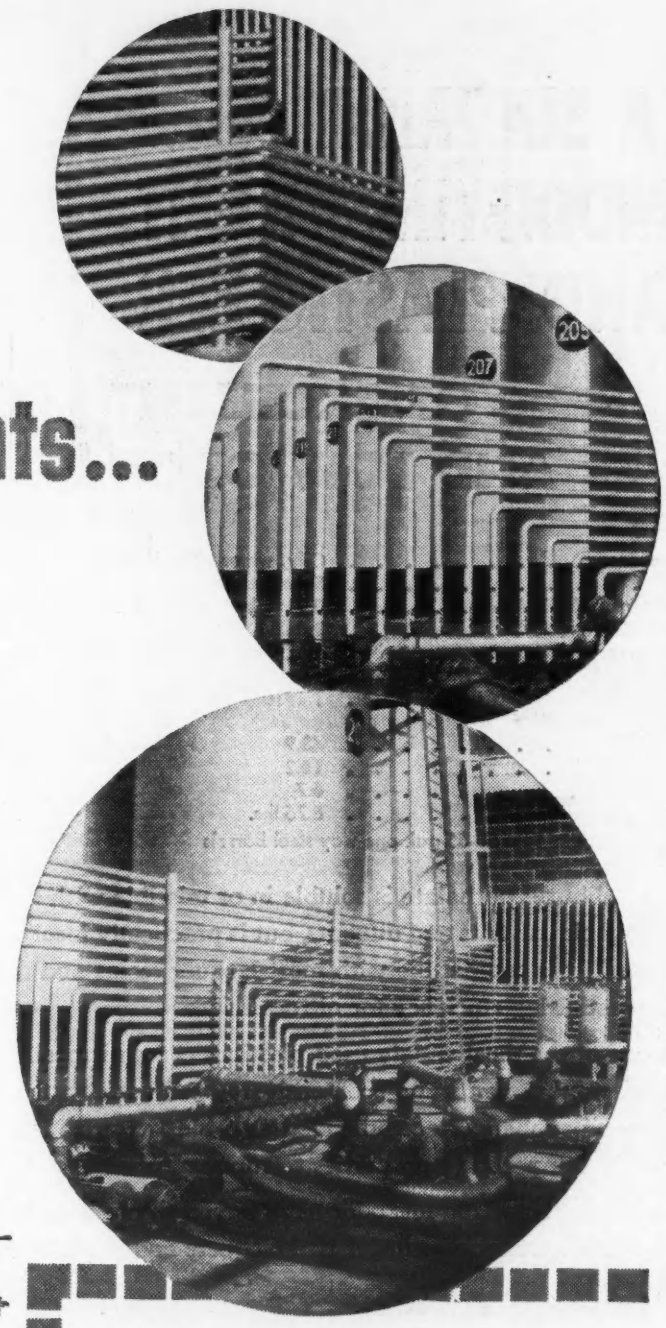

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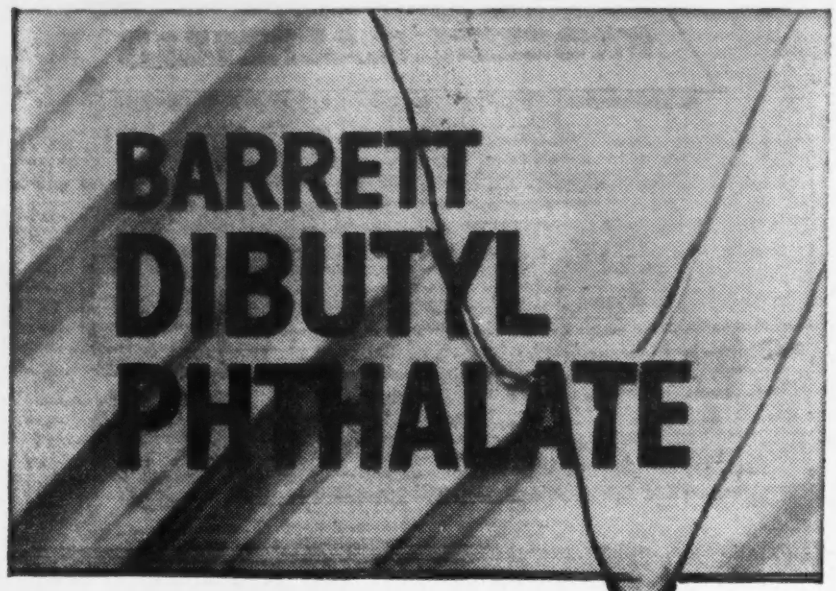

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Appearance	Oily, water-white liquid
Odor	Substantially none
Acidity (as Phthalic Acid)	0.01% by weight max.
Specific Gravity 20/20°C.	1.047-1.049
Assay (ester content)	Min. 99% by weight
Distillation @ 5mm Hg, °C.	173-177
Refractive Index @ 20°C.	1.4910
Viscosity—centipoises	
@ 5°C.	43.9
@ 25°C.	16.2
@ 50°C.	6.7
Weight per gallon	8.75 lbs.

Containers: 50-55 gal. one-way steel barrels

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Coaltar Chemicals

The market for coaltar chemicals was in a relatively quiet position during the past week. There were no price changes reported and the supply and demand position of most materials remained basically unchanged. The weekly price index figure held at 110.4.

In recent weeks there had been a number of reports to the effect that business was showing signs of picking up. Last week one prominent producer said it felt June saw bottom, that July, even with vacation shutdowns, was better and that August gave indications of being even better than that. The prospects for September, it was said, looked bright.

Phthalic anhydride was one of the materials that was reported to be picking up. It was still not moving as fast as it did a year ago, and all producers were still not on full schedule, but it was still in a much better position than it was several months back, and the indications were that it would probably continue to pick up.

Creosote and naphthalene were reported to be in an unchanged position. There were still large quantities of cresol and cresylic acid from abroad being offered on this market and at prices that still showed considerable variance. The picture in benzol was approximately balanced. Toluol was on the tight side, and was enjoying a strong demand. Xylol continued in a tight position and there seemed to be no prospects of its easing up by any appreciable degree.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that companies having 94 percent of the production capacity of the industry last week were scheduled to produce at 83.5 percent of capacity. This was equivalent to 1,539,300 tons of steel ingots and castings as compared to 1,517,200 tons for the previous week, 1,712,400 tons one year ago and 1,281,210 tons for the average week in 1940, the highest prewar year.

Basic Products

Benzol—Market conditions for this material during the past week were reported to be largely unchanged from the previous week. The supply of the item was at reasonably good levels, but the demand for it was fairly brisk with the result that there was not much better than a balanced picture as far as the supply and demand was concerned. Here and there it was said there were some difficulties with the supply of the material because of recently lowered operations in the steel industry and because of plant shutdowns for Summer vacations. Pricewise, there were no changes reported in the market and there were no indications from producers that there would be any revisions in their schedules in the immediate future.

Coaltar — Stocks of this material were reported to be at comfortable levels during the past week and there were no immediate difficulties anticipated as far as the supply situation was concerned. The demand for the item was not at especially high levels at this time and therefore the consumers were not taxing the stocks of it. When steel operations dipped a short time ago it was felt in some quarters that this condition would be reflected in the available supplies of raw coaltar, but that did not occur. It was explained that the industry generally carries a backlog of the raw material sufficient to last two months and since steel operations picked up before that much time had expired, there was no pinch felt and none was anticipated for the immediate future. With steel on the upswing again, the industry was not concerned about supply, although there was some thought being given to what might happen in the steel plants after the expiration of the current truce. Prices of the material were still holding during the past week at their previously established levels and there were no indications from producers that there would be any revisions in these schedules in the immediate future.

Creosote—Prices on this material, following recent adjustments, were reported to be unchanged during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any further changes for the time being. Supplies were still on the long side. This was a result of a strong domestic production plus the arrival of considerable quantities of the material from abroad. Recently it was reported that material was coming in from Germany. As that country got back into production it was found that there was not always a full cargo of the material ready for shipment so that shipments were sent to other countries to be mixed to make up a full cargo. Demand for the item was at reasonably good levels but was not strong enough to take all the material that was being offered off the market. Recently, however, the tone of the demand seemed better and sellers were encouraged by the railroads and utilities which were in the market for more of the material than they had been recently. Early in the year, prospects for the year's business were not too bright, but recently the picture was said to have brightened so that now sellers were expecting better things for the balance of the year.

Cresol — Considerable amounts of the imported material were reported to be still on the market last week, and were being offered at varying prices. The price on the domestic material, however, was still holding and there were no indications that there would be any immediate changes. There were no particular changes reported in the supply and demand situation.

Cresylic Acid—No price changes were reported in the market for this material during the past week, either for the petroleum or coaltar material, and there were no definite indications as to when there might be. The supply and demand picture remained about the same during the period under review and there were no signs of any changes in this situation in the immediate future. Imported material was reportedly still on the market in considerable quantities and was being offered at varying prices.

Naphthalene — Prices on this material held to their previous levels during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any immediate changes. There had recently been some suggestions of possible changes in the price of the household material a little later on. One seller, however, said it could foresee no change and another said that if such a change did come about, it would not be until October. At present, that producer was planning no revisions. It was expected that the sales of the mothproofing material would soon start picking up again to meet the seasonal demand for Fall mothproofing. Such a demand was not expected to be as large as was the Spring demand, however, for the earlier need for the material is generally greater than that which comes at the end of the year. Supplies of both the crude and refined material were reported to be still in a good position during the past week. It was thought by some sources that should there be a pickup in the textile industry, there would be a concomitant pickup in the sale of the crude. Refined material was not moving at an especially fast pace recently.

Phenol—Supplies of this material were still at a good level during the past week, although the demand was reported to be a bit on the slow side. However, the industry was looking to better things in resins, plastics and adhesives sales, feeling that better business in those fields would cause an upswing in the sale of phenol. Pricewise, there were no changes reported in this market during the week and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate days to come.

Pyridin—Stocks of the denaturing grade during the past week continued to be at a good point, although the demand for this grade was not so strong as producers

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
110.4	110.4	110.4	154.6

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended July 30 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lb.	1,041,056
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	26,957,875
Benzol	gals.	3,397,131
Coaltar	gals.	2,602,263
Creosote oil	gals.	701,343
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,665,690
Phenol	lbs.	197,252
Toluol	gals.	679,416
Xylol	gals.	153,418

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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would like to see it. The pharmaceutical material was in a good position as far as the demand went, but the supply of it, as it had been for some time past, was tight. Prices, however, held at their previously noted levels and there were no suggestions that there would be any changes in the structure in the immediate future.

Solvent Naphtha—The market for this product was generally quiet during the past week, as it had been in the recent past. There were no particular changes noted in the supply and demand position and the price structure was still holding to its previous levels with no indication that there would be any revisions in the immediate future.

Toluol—As far as the price structure of this material was concerned, there were no changes reported during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future. The demand for the item was reported to be at still high levels, and the supply was on the tight side. Some producers were reported to be shipping out of production and in some cases it was said that buyers of the product were forced to wait for supplies. Demand for this item had not been slow in the early part of the year, but recently had picked up and showed indications of continuing strong. With the situation what it is, producers were hoping there would be no break in steel operations and that output in that industry would go up, if anything.

Xylol—The supply of this material continued tight last week. This was not especially alarming since there usually is a certain tightness in the market for this material, although recently the demand for the product had been going up and that was causing an added pinch. Prices were still holding and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future. A short time back when steel operations dipped they had an effect on the amount of raw coal-tar available for this product and added to that was a Summer slump brought about by vacation shutdowns. The industry was hoping there would be no hitches in the operations of the steel industry from now on since they had no excess of toluol even now.

Intermediates

Acetoacetanilide—Supplies of this material were reported to be ample during the past week, and the demand, although not strong, was running close to normal. There were no changes reported in the price schedules.

Acetoacetorthoanisidide — Demand was at reasonably good levels for this material during the past week and supplies were reported to be ample to meet normal ordering. The price range was reported unchanged and there were no reports that there were any immediate revisions in view.

Acetoacetorthochloranilide — Pricewise, this material was quiet during the past week and there were no changes in the listings indicated for the immediate future. The supply of the material was sufficient to take care of all normal orders, although the demand was reported to be not at particularly high levels.

Acetoacetorthotoluidide — Supplies of this material continued ample to satisfy the market. The demand was at reasonably good levels, although not exactly strong.

Acid, Monosulphonic—No changes were reported in the price of this material during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future. As far as supply and demand was concerned, the market remained in about the same condition it had been in recently.

Acid, Sulphanilic—The market for this material remained in about the same position it had been in during the recent past with regard to both the supply and demand. Prices were reported to be unchanged during the period under review and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future.

Acid, Tobias—No changes were reported in price for this material during the past week and there were no suggestions that there would be any revisions in the near future. The supply and demand remained largely what they had been in the more recent past.

Dinitrochlorobenzene — Pricewise, this material was reported to be quiet during the past week and there were no suggestions that there would be any revisions in the immediate future. The supply was about what it had been recently and it was reported that there were no particular changes in the demand picture.

Mercaptobenzo Thiazole—The supply of this material during the past week was reported to be holding up to good levels

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and the demand for it was said to be reasonably strong. Pricewise, there were no changes reported and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future.

Orthocresol—Prices on this material were still holding at previously established levels during the past week. Supplies were reported to be at a level sufficient to accommodate normal orders, while the demand for the material was said to be about so-so.

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand for this material was reported to be on the upswing, and although sales were not so high as they were a year ago, some producers felt that they could see an encouraging trend. Other sources were inclined to be more cautious and wanted to watch conditions for a while yet before they would concede that there had been any considerable upturn. Some production was still not running to capacity but it was hoped that the Fall would bring with it an increase in the demand for the material. Prices last week held to their previously established levels and there were no suggestions from producers that there would be any revisions in the immediate future.

Hilton-Davis Making Sixteen New Dyestuffs

Sixteen acid and basic dyestuffs have been added to the list produced by Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

They are:—"Hidacid" phloxine B (Color Index 778); "Hidaco" Caribbean blue concentrated (C. I. 663); "Hidaco" basic blue 10 G. concentrated (C. I. 658); "Hidacid" metanil yellow (C. I. 138); "Hidacid" light yellow 2 G. (C. I. 639); "Hidacid" orange II concentrated (C. I. 151); "Hidacid" fast orange G. extra concentrated (C. I. 27); "Hidacid" brilliant crocein scarlet concentrated (C. I. 252); "Hidacid" fast crimson extra concentrated (C. I. 31); "Hidacid" azo rubine concentrated (C. I. 179); "Hidacid" fast scarlet 3 R (C. I. 185); "Hidacid" resorcin brown R concentrated (C. I. 235); "Hidacid" blue black concentrated (C. I. 246); "Hidacid" naphthalene green (C. I. 735); "Hidaco" malachite green base (C. I. 657) and "Hidacid" wool green concentrated (C. I. 737).

Chemical Salesmen's Golf Winners Reported

Prize winners at the golf outing held by the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry at the Baltusrol Country Club, Springfield, N. J., on August 16 were:—

Low gross, flight A, Paul Dunkel, P. A. Dunkel & Co.; flight B, Peter Reilly jr., Reilly Tar & Chemical Company, and flight C, Walter H. Junker, Commercial Solvents Corporation. Low net, flight A, R. W. Reynolds, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company; flight B, James C. Chilcott, Maltine Company, and flight C, P. W. Hiller, Innis Speiden & Co.

Kickers prizes were awarded to J. K. Duffy, Joseph Turner Company; M. Resnick, New York Laboratory Supply Company; Arthur F. Smith, Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation; H. D. Armitage, Emery Industries, Inc., and Webster Rice, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

Evans Has New Publication

Evans Research & Development Corporation, New York, has started publication of *Research Comments*, which will be devoted to facts and trends in research. In the first issue is an article by Murray Berdick, of the Evans company, entitled "High Polymers as Biochemical Analogs."

Koppers Issues Data On Ditertbutylparacresol

Koppers Company's chemical division, Pittsburgh, has just published results of tests showing the effectiveness of ditertbutylparacresol as a non-staining, non-discoloring antioxidant for rubber. The tests, it is said, show that DBPC possesses to an unusual degree both non-staining and non-discoloring properties, together with excellent antioxidant or age-resisting properties.

Tests conducted by an independent testing organization compared DBPC with five commercially used non-staining, non-discoloring rubber antioxidants. The tests included determination of loss of tensile strength, change of elongation at break, and increase of weight as a result of aging the specimen in an oxygen bomb. Also tested were discoloration of the specimen as a result of exposure to ultraviolet light, and tendency of the aged specimen to cause staining.

Koppers says the data demonstrates the value of the product as an intoxidant for white and light-colored rubber goods. It is reportedly effective for both natural and several of the chemical rubbers, and is recommended by the company for the production of white sidewall tires, rubber footwear, sanitary rubber goods, refrigerator door gaskets and related materials.

Trade Briefs

National Carbon Company has published an installation manual for use in connection with its current "Karbate" pipe and fittings booklet.

Monsanto Chemical Company has licensed approximately 40 percent of the blue printers in the United States and Canda for application of its new precoating blueprint paper, "Mertone."

Gould Storage Battery Corporation, Trenton, N. J., has invited companies using motive power storage batteries to send their battery maintenance supervisors, materials handling engineers, mine foremen and others to a five-day school on the care, maintenance and charging of the storage battery.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Moderate and steady improvement was noted in the demand for textile and leather chemicals since the first of the month. There was no price changes in the chemical group, with business showing gradual improvement and supplies adequate to meet demand. Prices were easier for corn derivatives, owing to lower corn and for high and medium grades of tapioca starch because of easier supply conditions. Price index declined to 312.2, compared with 314.0, a week ago and 375.1 at this time last year.

Corn dextrin and starch were reduced fractionally as a result of cheaper corn. The guarantee against price decline for these materials was extended to September 1. Tapioca starch was in steady demand and the eased supply condition of high and medium grades caused prices to decline one-half cent while the low grade was steady and scarce on the spot and for shipment from Brazil. Buying of potato starch for prompt needs continued in steady volume. Prices were unchanged and firm. Inquiry for sago flour was moderate for spot delivery and early arrival from abroad.

There was no improvement in the slow inquiry for tanning materials. Trading was restricted to occasional lots for prompt shipment. While the demand for hides improved sharply, the bulk of the business was restricted to thin hides and heavy grades used for sole leather continued a drug on the market.

Total rayon output in the first six months of 1949 totaled 475,400,000 pounds. While this figure represented a decline of 13 percent from the corresponding period in 1948, it exceeded output for the first half of 1947 and was more than production for all of 1940 it was reported by the Textile Economics Bureau. Rayon filament yarn output in the second quarter totaled 176,600,000 pounds, 19 percent under the previous quarter and 16 percent below the corresponding period in 1948. For the first six months of 1949, filament yarn production by all processes totaled 394,700,000 pounds, 4.5 percent below the January-June, 1948 period.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg yolk, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Corn dextrin, 10c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 10c. per 100 lbs.
sugar, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Tapioca starch, high grade, ½c. per lb.
medium, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
313.2	314.0	317.1	375.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Bichromates — This market was unchanged and steady, though trading was reported unimproved and confined to moderate lots for actual requirements. Quotations were maintained at current levels. Export business was reported slow.

Soda Hydrosulphite — Price situation was unchanged and reported steady. Consuming demand was fairly active for immediate delivery. Supplies were adequate to cover demand.

Sulphonated Oils—Higher cost of tallow was reflected in sulphonated and quotations were firmer. Castor oil was unchanged and steady. Trading was reported light and spotty.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin — Textile trade stepped up demand for albumin blood and the bottle cap makers continued to take sizable quantities. Quotations were unchanged and well held. The call for dried soluble blood was confined to small lots for immediate needs.

Corn Dextrin—Prices were reduced 10c. per 100 pounds for all grades last week. The decline was due to the lower cost of corn. Guarantee against price decline was also extended to September 1. Business was fairly active for prompt delivery. Gum was reduced to $7.12 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $6.86; dark, $7.06 and white, $6.71, same basis. Less carlots were quoted 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Lower cost of corn was reflected in corn derivatives and quotations declined 10c. per 100 pounds. Prices also were guaranteed against decline up to September 1. Business was reported moderate, chiefly for prompt requirements. Pearl starch was quoted at $5.29 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York and powdered at $5.40, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. The visible corn supply increased 710,000 bushels and totaled 5,113,000 bushels for the week ended August 13, compared with 1,216,000 bushels for the same week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Although demand was still spotty, the market was steadier due to reduced production. Edible flake was well held at $2.15 to $2.20 per pound, depending upon quantity. Technical was quiet and maintained at $1.08 to $1.15 per pound, according to quantity.

Egg Yolk—This market was stronger because of the scarcity of supplies here and in the West. Prices were further advanced and small stocks were raised to $1.30 to $1.32 per pound, depending upon seller and buyer. Holders of stocks on the spot favored regular customers. Small quantities of Chinese yolk on the spot were quoted at $1.10 per pound, duty paid.

Potato Starch—Steady improvement was reported in the demand for prompt requirements. Business made good gains since the first of the month. Prices were unchanged and closely held. Carlots were quoted at 5.95c. per pound, New York delivery and 7c. to 7¼c. exwarehouse. Unsold stocks held by producers in Maine were not heavy and offers were limited. Most of the business was transacted by dealers.

The 1949 New York State potato crop will fall 14,335,000 bushels below the 1948 yield, it was estimated by the State Agriculture Departments. Long Island's crop was placed at 10,920,000 bushels, compared with 18,880,000 bushels last year and the 1938-47 average of 15,108,000 bushels. Upper New York State estimate is 12,750,000 bushels, against last year's crop of 19,125,000 bushels.

Rice Starch—Supplies on the spot were unchanged at 10½c. per pound. Demand was light and spasmodic.

Sago Flour—Trading was fair. Shipments from primary market were steady and unchanged at 5½c. per pound, exdock and nearby arrivals at 5.65c., same basis. Supplies on the spot were held at 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound exwarehouse. Refined was quoted at 7.10c. exwarehouse.

Tapioca Starch—Consuming demand was fairly active and volume of business materially improved during the first half of the month. Most interest was noted in the low grade which was scarce on the spot and in Brazil. Limited offers for shipment were reflected locally. High and medium were easier and in better supply, and prices were cut ½c. per pound. High was quoted at 9c. to 9½c. and medium at 8c. to 8½c., exwarehouse, depending upon seller.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Business was reported light and spotty, chiefly for immediate requirements. Prices were without change, but quantities moving were confined to less carlots. Consumption thus far this year was said to be about 80 percent of the total during the same period last year.

Cutch—Limited offers for shipment continued to feature this material. Inquiry was active from consumers and available stocks were readily taken. Market was unchanged and steady.

Divi Divi—Buying interest continued inactive. Offers for shipments were liberal. Prices for shipment were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Mangrove Bark—There was fair improvement in the demand for replacements. Offers for shipment were restricted to the South American material while none was available from African points.

Myrobalans—Primary market remained steady and stocks were not abundant for shipment and were held at current quotations. Inquiry for replacements continued slow.

Quebracho Extract—This market was without change and inactive. Tanners continued to operate from inventories and limited inquiry for replacements to immediate shipment from the Argentine. Quotations were without change. Imports totaled 2,000 bags at New York last week.

Wattle—Business was reported slow. Offers for shipment of bark and extract, however, were maintained at prevailing quotations. Trading of late has been confined to prompt shipment.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price movements in this market last week consisted of an advance of 10 cents per pound in spot menthol, and declines of 2½ cents per pound in cocoa butter, 10 cents in corn syrup, 1½ cents in USP industrial grade of ethyl ether and 10 cents in codliver oil. The index held unchanged at 259.6.

For the most part, natural caffeine whether made from tea leaves or from cocoa by way of theobromine held to former price schedules and failed to follow the previous sharp decline in synthetically produced caffeine amounting to $1.00 per pound on the anhydrous alkaloid. The decline last week in ethyl ether of the type used industrially but meeting USP specifications, followed a similar decline a week earlier on synthetic ethyl ether.

Business in ethyl alcohol was low, but not as bad as some producers had expected after the July 1 price rise of 8½ cents per gallon. Heavy consumer inventories laid in prior to the price rise, together with vacation shutdowns of consuming plants was regarded as the cause of the present lull. A very definite improvement in demand was expected to make its appearance in September.

Supplies of pure crystalline vitamin B_{12} appeared on the market in less than gram bottle packages. This marks the first commercial supply of this vitamin in pure crystalline form. Other vitamin materials were in a steady market position under a firm price structure. There was a firm tone pricewise in the market for antibiotics at the bulk sales level, but penicillin was said to still be showing some competitive softening in distributive channels.

Ketone solvents were reported in abundant supply, as also were alcohols and ester solvents. Demand was showing signs of strengthening, and the organic solvents industry was looking toward a period of appreciably better business volume beginning next month.

Lanolin supplies remained tight, and there was a difference of opinion in various sections of the industry as to whether or not there would be any significant easing of supplies this Fall. Prices assumed a wider spread than usual, and some producers were in a very much sold-up position for the weeks immediately ahead.

Narcotics held to their usual firm price position. Melamine was steady. Demand for bismuth, iron, and mercury salts was quite slow.

Acetone—Supplies of this solvent were reported as quite ample, with demand still moderately slow, but definitely improved over the level of recent weeks. Prices were firm with no apparent change likely to develop in the immediate future. Increased activity in the plastics industry and in the organic chemical business generally was expected to develop early in the next quarter, which would bring an increased demand for acetone.

Acid, Ascorbic—This vitamin C material, together with its salts and esters, were in moderately good demand, moving under a firm price structure. No change was expected in the market in the immediate future except for a stronger demand likely to develop in the early Fall.

Alcohol—The entire ethyl alcohol market, both pure and absolute, together with all of their many completely denatured and specially denature formulas have been notably quiet since July 1. This, of course, was expected after the price advance of 8½ cents per gallon which restored the alcohol industry once again to a profit instead of a loss operation, although the profit margin is exceedingly narrow. Buyers had stocked up heavily on the sub-cost price schedules in effect in the industry prior to July 1.

The only note of interest in the alcohol industry was that business was better in most quarters than producers had thought it would be during July and August. Another factor contributing to the slow volume of business was the plant shutdowns for vacation periods during these months in many of the alcohol consuming industries.

The early Fall months were expected to bring with them a substantial increase in demand because of the end of vacation periods and because of the deletion of some of the heavy inventories laid in prior to the July 1 price rise, together with a better business prospect in organic chemicals generally.

Alphatocopherol—Both the acetate and the alcohol were maintaining a firm price position at the level of $450 per kilo established several weeks ago. The lower price position was reportedly creating some additional demand. Prices were expected to remain firm in the immediate future.

Apomorphine—The supply of this narcotic material was reported as adequate to meet current needs, and prices were unchanged from levels which prevailed over recent months. No change in the immediate future was expected to develop in this market, and demand was reported as steady.

Barium Salts—Demand was reported as quiet on the pharmaceutical barium salts. The supply situation was one of abundance, and prices were unchanged. The NF chloride crystals in drum quantities were quoted at 17 to 18 cents per pound. Barium Iodide was listed in jars at $5.12 per pound, and the x-ray grade of barium sulphate was firmly quoted in drum quantities at 12½ to 13 cents per pound.

Caffeine—The price reduction of $1.00 per pound on anhydrous alkaloid and 95 cents per pound on the hydrous material, which we reported in our August 8 issue, was confined to the synthetically produced material. Prices were not reduced on the natural caffeine made from tea leaves or from cocoa by way of theobromine. Accordingly, two sets of caffeine prices now appear in our prices current section, one for the natural product and one for the synthetic.

There were varying opinions in the trade as to the present price situation. There is in some sections of the consuming industry a preference for the natural product over the synthetic, although they both meet USP specifications. The preference for the natural is somewhat akin to trade preferences in certain quarters for natural vitamins over synthetic, or for the use of turpentine in paint in preference to mineral spirits. Just whether this preference is worth $1.00 per pound, or a premium of 25 percent over the synthetic, was a matter of conjecture. There were many who felt that it was not.

Castor Oil—Prices were unchanged in the bean and oil markets last week. Supplies were reported as abundant, and demand was described as moderate, the oil moving in substantial quantities but considerably under levels of a year ago. Beans were quoted at $103 to $104 per long ton.

Arrivals of beans last week totaled 7,437 bags, equivalent to 1,115,550 pounds, compared with 37,013 bags or 5,551,950 pounds the previous week, and 19,873 bags or 2,978,950 pounds during the corresponding week last year.

Total arrivals of beans since January 1 of this year amounted to 1,059,558 bags, equivalent to 158,933,700 pounds, compared with 836,797 bags or 125,617,550 pounds during the corresponding period of 1948.

Cocoa Butter—Present quotations on cocoa butter stood at 43½c. per pound in carlot bag quantities. Supplies were reportedly quite ample to take care of current needs, as expressed in moderate demand.

Corrosive Sublimate—This item, together with all of the mercurials was in a market characterized by extremely slow demand, business was quiet and prices were unchanged.

Cream of Tartar—Imports last week amounted to 250 barrels. The price position of this item was firm at 30c. per pound in drum quantities and 29½c. in shipments of 5,000 pounds or more. Supplies were said to be plentiful against which there was a moderate demand.

Ethyl Ether—The price schedule on USP industrial ether was reduced in price by 1½c. per pound in tankcar quantities. The new price schedule currently effective on this material on a delivered basis was 8½c. per pound in tankcars, 10½c. in drum carlots, and 12½c. on less than carlot drum quantities. This price schedule is identical with ethyl ether produced synthetically and used industrially as a

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Menthol, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, 2½c. per lb.
Codliver oil, 10c. per gal.
Corn syrup, 10c. per 100 pounds.
Ether, ethyl, USP, industrial, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
259.6	259.6	262.9	259.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

solvent. The unusual price spread of 2c. per pound between tankcars and drums is normal and practical for this type of volatile material because of the special heavy and more costly type of drum required for shipment.

Ethylmorphine Hydrochloride — This narcotic material was reported as in steady demand moving under a firm price structure of $11.85 per ounce. Ample quantities were available.

Fishliver Oils—There were no new developments in this market last week, after the recent price reductions. Demand remained moderate with trading rather slow but showing indications of a strengthening action in the demand situation which was felt likely to continue. Prices were firm at their newly established levels. Imports last week amounted to 30 drums.

Glycerin—Supply and demand were reported to be in relatively good balance with respect to refined glycerin. Prices were firm at levels likely to hold for the balance of the year. Crude glycerin of domestic source continued in a very much sold-up position with very limited quantities available on spot, and this at prices which refiners could not afford to pay. Nevertheless, as an accommodation to established accounts refiners occasionally paid the premium price in order to take care of consumer demand for refined material beyond their own crude capacity. The purchase of considerable quantities of crude from foreign sources not dealt with since the war, was apt to have an impact on the domestic crude market in the months immediately ahead.

Gold Chloride—The photographic grade of gold-sodium chloride packaged in bottles was listed at $13.50 to $14 per ounce, while the USP IX grade of gold-sodium chloride was quoted at $14.50 to $15.

Gold chloride of the acid brown type was listed at $22 to $22.25 per ounce in bottles, while the acid yellow type was listed at $20 to $20.25. Supplies were reported as quite ample to take care of the limited consumer demand.

Iron Salts—The level of demand for iron pharmaceutical chemicals was reported as relatively low but at a moderately steady rate. The tone of the market has been quiet over recent months, and was expected to remain so, with possibly some improvement in early Fall or around November. Price structures all along the line remained firm.

Iron cacodylate was in limited demand at $13.50 to $14.50 per pound. The USP chloride was steady at 6¾c. to 8¼c. per pounds in drums, depending upon the quantity. Iron citrate continued to move slowly at 77c. to 79c. per pound, and the NF gluconate was quoted firmly at 85c. to 95c. per pound.

The market in tonics was said to be slow, creating little demand for the glycerophosphate at $4.25 per pound, and the hypophosphate at $2.80 per pound. The spurt in glycerophoshate demand which stemmed essentially from one direction some months ago, was reported to have largely disappeared.

The price of iron iodide ranged as to quantity in jars from $3.66 to $3.73 per pound. Granular iron oxalate was priced at 83c. to 85c. per pound in drum quantities. The NF soluble iron phosphate was in limited demand at 64c. to 65c. per pound. Soluble pyrophosphate of the NF VII type was quoted at 69c. to 72c. per pound for the granular material in drum quantities. Iron sulphate of USP quality was quoted in drum quantities at 9½c. to 10c. per pound. Iron by hydrogen, which is in moderate industrial demand, was firm at 80c. to 85c. per pound in kegs, depending upon the quantity.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Following the price stability which has prevailed in the ethyl alcohol market since July 1, this item has remained firm in price and was not expected to change. Supplies were abundant. Demand only moderate with no indication of significant improvement before early Fall.

Lanolin—The supply position of this item was reported last week to be still quite short, and demand was maintaining a strong position. Deliveries were consequently running behind schedule with producers and dealers in a generally sold-up position. Relief was expected to develop in the early to late Fall upon the resumption of expanded wool scouring operations which have in recent months been seriously curtailed. Increasing imports have served to ease the supply situation slightly, but a tight market was expected to continue for the immediate future. Prices were unchanged.

However, in some quarters of the industry the opinion was strongly held that there would be no easing of the tight supply situation this Fall. Also some sections of the industry increased their price quotations last week whereas other producers did not. The current price quotations ac-

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cordingly assumed a wider range in which anhydrous cosmetic material was quoted from 30c. to 35c. per pound, the hydrous grade from 28c. to 30½c. per pound, and the pharmaceutical grade from 29c. to 32c. per pound. Meanwhile, some of the producers were in a much oversold position.

Melamine—This material was in good demand for the manufacture of melamine-formaldehyde condensation resins widely used in the adhesive industry and in industrial baking enamel finishing. An increased demand was expected to develop in the early Fall months as a result of increased industrial finishing operations. Resins for use in paper coating and textile finishing operations as well as waterproofing were also expected to show an improvement in the Fall months. Prices were currently quoted at 33c. per pound for ton lots, 33½c. for quantities ranging from 500 pounds to one ton, and 38½c. for less than ton lots. These prices were on an f.o.b. works basis, for material packaged in 80-pound bags.

Menthol—The spot price of menthol advanced last week despite the lack of actual consumer demand in the current market and the heavy inventories on hand. The recent fluctuations in price have been up and down in an irregular market largely confined to the trading of small lots between dealers. High spot prices currently prevailing are a reflection of replacement costs from primary markets, and not the price level at which substantial business volume in the American market could currently be done.

Methylethyl Ketone—Demand for this important solvent was reported as well sustained, and increasing operations of the lacquer industry, particularly for industrial finishing, was expected to bring additional demand in the early Fall months. Prices were firm and no change was expected to develop in the immediate future because of the apparent price stability which has evidently become manifest in the solvents market following the recent widespread price declines. Supplies were abundant.

Methylisobutyl Carbinol — This methylamyl alcohol was moving under a firm price structure, following the recent price reduction on the item made during the July solvent price declines. Supplies were reported as plentiful, and the trend in demand slightly stronger in some consuming channels.

Methylisobutyl Ketone—The supply position of this solvent was one of plenty. It moved into consuming channels at a steady rate, but the level of demand was very considerably under that of a year ago in line with solvent demand generally. Prices were firm and expected to hold at least until the end of the quarter.

Oxyquinolin Sulphate—The price structure on this 8-hydroxyquinolin currently ranged from $4.50 to $5.00 per pound in lots of 100 pounds. Smaller lots were priced at $5.05 to $5.15 per pound depending upon quantity. Supplies were reported as adequate.

Quinine—There was nothing new to report on quinine and its salts. Prices were maintaining their usual steady position, and demand was currently slow. Exports of quinine and cinchona from the Belgian Congo during 1948 were reported as valued at 23,099,000 francs, against a value of 11,987,000 francs as the value of these exports in 1947. One Belgian Congo franc is roughly equivalent to 22.8 cents in American dollars.

Sodium Citrate—The demand for this material was said to be holding up well to moderate levels, and the price position was quite firm. Granular and fine crystalline material of USP quality were quoted at 28 cents per pound in 250 pound drums, while the powdered material was quoted at 28½ cents per pound. The anhydrous salt, packaged in drums equipped with aluminum vapor barriers, was quoted at 60 cents per pound in 200 pound drums and 61 cents in 100 pound drums.

Meanwhile, sodium citrate of the more hydrous type, designated as VIII granular, was listed at 21½ cents per pound in 225 pound drums, and ranged upward varying as to quantity to 26½ cents per pound for 25 pound drums.

Streptomycin—The various salts of this antibiotic were reported to be in a sustained high level of demand in both the domestic and export markets. Prices were unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months. Supplies were in a relatively good position as a result of the expanded production facilities. Domestic needs were being satisfied, and more European demand could be taken care of by American producers. The shipment abroad of this and other antibiotics is an important item in the air cargo transport business. An official of one overseas airline said that if it were not for the shipment of streptomycin, penicillin, and nylon hose via air cargo, the overseas air freight lines would be in a bad way.

Vitamins—Pure crystalline Vitamin B_{12} was reported currently available to pharmaceutical manufacturing firms, and is packaged in bottles of 100 milligrams and 500 milligrams. The new product as supplied was said to have a minimum purity of 95 percent and moisture limits were established at 11 percent plus or minus 1 percent.

Vitamin A materials, both natural and synthetic were moving in good quantity under a firm price structure.

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Diamond Alkali Names Two to New Sales Posts

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed Earl J. Mills manager of its southwest sales district and Charles

Charles W. Klaus

Earl J. Mills

W. Klaus head of sales activities in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nebraska.

Mr. Mills, who has been manager of less-carload sales at the company's Chicago sales office for the past two and a half years, will now have charge of sales in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. He will make his headquarters in Houston. He was associated with the Lever Brothers Company before joining the Diamond Alkali organization in 1932.

Mr. Klaus was associated with the former Central Commercial Company, Chicago, for seventeen years prior to joining the Benner Chemical Company in 1928. Ten years later he became secretary of that company, and held the post until 1947, when he became manager of carload sales for Diamond Alkali Company.

Sharp & Dohme Awards Grants

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, has awarded a research grant to support a study on vitamin B_{12}, which is being conducted by Dr. Bacon Chow, at Johns Hopkins University. The company has also awarded grants to Dr. Martin M. Fisher, Brooklyn, N. Y., to assist in clinical research on "Depropanex" deproteinated pancreatic extract; to Dr. Max N. Huffman, Southwestern Medical School, to support his program for the development and testing of compounds believed to be active against tubercle bacillus, and to the Asthma Physiological Fund, Columbia University, to support a research program on inhalation therapy, utilizing micronized penicillin dust.

Hops Sales Limitations Proposed for 1949 Crop

The Department of Agriculture announced on August 12 a proposal to fix at 39,000,000 pounds, the salable quantity of 1949 crop hops, grown in Oregon, California, Washington and Idaho, which may be handled as hops or in the form of hop products, under the Federal marketing agreement an order which became effective July 2, 1949.

The proposed salable quantity is based on the estimated demand for 1949 crop hops. Each grower's salable allotment will be the same percentage of his 1949 crop that the total allotment is of the total 1949 hop production.

Interested persons may submit written data, views, or arguments concerning the proposed salable quantity to the director, fruit and vegetable branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Room 2077, South Building, Washington, D. C., to be received not later than August 26, 1949.

McLaughlin Gormley King Names Reeks California, Arizona Agent

McLaughin Gormley King Company, manufacturing chemist, Minneapolis, Minn., has appointed Lloyd D. Reeks, jr. representative for the states of California and Arizona. Mr. Reeks, who will make his headquarters in La Canada, Calif., was formerly associated with the Los Angeles office of Wilson & George Meyer & Co.

Cabot Chemical Changes Name

Cabot Chemical Company, a subsidiary of the Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles, has changed its name to Coe Chemical Company. It was said this move was made to avoid name conflict. Officers of the firm are:—president, Dr. Phillip K. Bates; vice-president in charge of production, Dr. G. W. Kusserow; vice-president in charge of clinical research, Dr. Fenn E. Poole; vice-president in charge of procurement, E. J. Griffing, and vice-president in charge of marketing, A. C. Till Bond.

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2. In manufacture of yeast, vinegar, yeast foods, and bread improvers.

★ **Ammonium Phosphate,** secondary, dibasic, C. P. (A. C. S.)
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Alkali Export Practices Held Violative

—*Continued from page 4*

commerce completely unfettered by any statutory restraints."

Rifkind's Decision Cited

"Unquestionably, the cartelization of the world, if accomplished by the individual corporate defendants separately and not through an association organized under the Webb act, would be a flagrant transgression of the antitrust laws. As to this, there could be no doubt, since the decision of Judge Rifkind in a case (63 F. Supp. 513), where it was declared:—

> No citation of authority is any longer necessary to support the proposition that a combination of competitors, which by agreement divides the world into exclusive trade areas, and suppresses all competition among the members of the combination, offends the Sherman act.

"Therefore, apart from the question presented here as to the immunity afforded to export associations organized under the Webb act, this case, together with 57 F. Supp. 642, also decided by Judge Rifkind, indicates clearly that the type of economic conduct pursued by defendants is prohibited by the Sherman act."

Restraint on Commerce

"Consequently, to hold in this case that defendants, by employing the medium of an export association, may restrain our foreign trade with impunity, uninhibited by the sanctions and proscriptions of the Sherman act, would be to ignore the plain intent of the statute. To remove cartel agreements, if made by export associations organized under the act, from the comprehensive ban of the Sherman act, while at the same time condemning similar agreements by others, would be to overlook the fact that it was the evil of restraint on commerce which Congress sought to extirpate, and not the creation of a preferred class which was to be free to continue the evil.

"Whatever exemptions the Webb act did bestow upon associations organized thereunder, it affirmatively appears upon the face of the statute that Congress did not intend thereby to abandon the rule of competition as applied to our export trade."

Laws to Preserve Competition

"Far from restricting the application of the anti-trust laws abroad, the Webb act made what, at the time of its passage, were wide extensions in the extraterritorial effect of those laws designed to preserve competition.

"The legislative history of the Webb act, when considered as a whole, refutes any claim that the act was intended to leave the foreign commerce of the United States free of, and unfettered by, the antitrust laws. The isolated statements, removed by defendants from context and cited for that contention, do not reflect the true purport of the Act and are unreliable guides for judicial interpretation in the face of the entire congressional history of the statute indicating an abiding contrary intent.

"Viewing the Webb act in the light of contemporaneous interpretation of the antitrust laws, considering the import of the act when read as a whole, and giving careful attention to the entire legislative history of its passage, the conclusion is irrestistible that the Webb-Pomerene act affords no right to export associations to engage on a world-wide scale in practices so antithetical to the American philosophy of free competition.

"The international agreements between defendants allocating exclusive markets, assigning quotas in sundry markets, fixing prices on an international scale, and selling through joint agents are not those 'agreements in the course of export trade' which the Webb act places beyond the reach of the Sherman law."

Defendants' Denials Outweighed

Judge Kaufman said that in weighing the conflicting evidence, the contemporaneous documents showing that the United States was, at the time the agreements were executed, intended to be a part of the exclusive territory of Alkasso, must be given greater weight than the defendants' denials.

The "silent fact," he said, "that the final written agreement made no reference to the allocation of the United States, while almost every other country in the world was divided and apportioned by these parties to the cartel, coupled with the fact that the markets of the United States were shown to be a subject of substantial international interest leads to the conclusion that omission was born of the fear that an express allocation of the United States would make the agreement illegal on its face.

"What has already been said about the Webb act renders unnecessary lengthy discussion of the legality of an agreement between an export association organized der the act and a foreign seller prohibiting imports into the United States. It should be pointed out, however, that the provisos of section 2 of the Webb act withdraw all immunities afforded by the

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act from associations that enter into any agreement, understanding, or conspiracy which substantially lessens competition within the United States or otherwise restrains trade therein, or which is in restraint of trade within the United States."

Subject to Antitrust Laws

"There can be no question that imposing upon the domestic market restraints which ban all imports of a given commodity into this country is conduct expressly made subject to the antitrust laws by these provisos of the Webb act. The original contention by defendants, later abandoned, that such a provision was not an unreasonable restraint of trade within the meaning of the Sherman act is without merit.

"Not only must the practices of defendants outlined fall as part of the overall international cartel heretofore declared illegal, but they must also be condemned as integral elements in an overt conspiracy, specifically interdicted by the Webb act, to eliminate domestic competitors engaged in the export trade."

Stabilization of Caustic Price

Judge Kaufman then touched on the stabilization of the price of caustic soda from a period beginning in 1931 and said "there is ample ground for the conclusion that defendants utilized Alkasso as a means of removing surplus caustic soda from the domestic market in order to maintain the current price."

In his conclusion, the jurist said that "injunctive relief is therefore eminently proper, for even where activities have totally ceased before the institution of suit, the equitable power to provide against their resumption still subsists unless it be shown that there is no reasonable expectation that such practices will recur."

Sharp & Dohme Appoints Larsen to New Sales Post

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, has appointed Percy L. Larsen sales manager of its San Francisco district, and has named Franklin E. Hatfield to succeed Mr. Larsen as sales supervisor of the district. Mr. Larsen succeeds Noble C. Massey, who has been granted an extended leave of absence.

He joined the Sharp & Dohme organization in 1940 as a sales representative with headquarters in San Francisco. In 1945 he was transferred to the Oakland territory, and remained there until being named sales supervisor in 1946. Mr. Hatfield, who was formerly Pacific northwest district sales representative, joined the company in 1940.

Illinois Tech. to Offer Food Technology Course

Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, will offer a graduate course in food regulation and compliance, from September 21 through January 25. Graduate students in food technology and any qualified persons in the food processing industries are eligible to enroll. The course will consist of sixteen two-hour lectures, and will be given by Albert I. Kegan, counselor at law and lecturer in patents and copyrights at Northwestern University, Chicago.

Pharmacy Seminar Planned

A pharmacy seminar, the first of its kind for Georgia, will be held at the University of Georgia, on October 13 and 14, according to Kenneth L. Waters, dean of the pharmacy school. The Georgia Pharmaceutical Association is cooperating with the university to make the seminar an annual event. The program will include discussions on better management, new drugs, state and Federal laws which affect the pharmacist, and professional relations between the pharmacist and the physician.

Cortisone Supply Source

—Continued from page 7

cortisone, ACTH and related substances in the treatment of disease.

"This program is directed first toward obtaining other sources of supply. One possibility is the plant *Digitalis lanata*, a species now found in Greece but which can be cultivated in this country. There is a possibility that we may find methods of increasing the already known source of supply from animal sources as well as in developing techniques for simplifying the whole process of synthesis.

"There is, of course, much work to be done also in seeking out the underlying causes of rheumatic disease and the exact means by which these compounds relieve the painful and crippling effects of rheumatism."

Cincinnati Drug Club To Golf September 9

The Cincinnati Drug and Chemical Association will hold a golf tournament at the Kenwood Country Club, Cincinnati, on September 9. The governor's trophy tournament will be held at this meeting. The association has also scheduled a regular dinner and business meeting at the Alms hotel on September 30. Featured speaker at this meeting will be Justin Meyer, A. Lepper & Co.

Trade Briefs

Col. Reuel E. Hewitt has been appointed commander of the Louisville Medical Depot, Louisville, Ky.

Mutual Drug Company, cooperative wholesaler, Cleveland, has officially closed its Detroit branch.

Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, New York, has awarded a six-weeks trip through the Scandanavian countries to Virgil White, 4-H Club poultry winner from New York.

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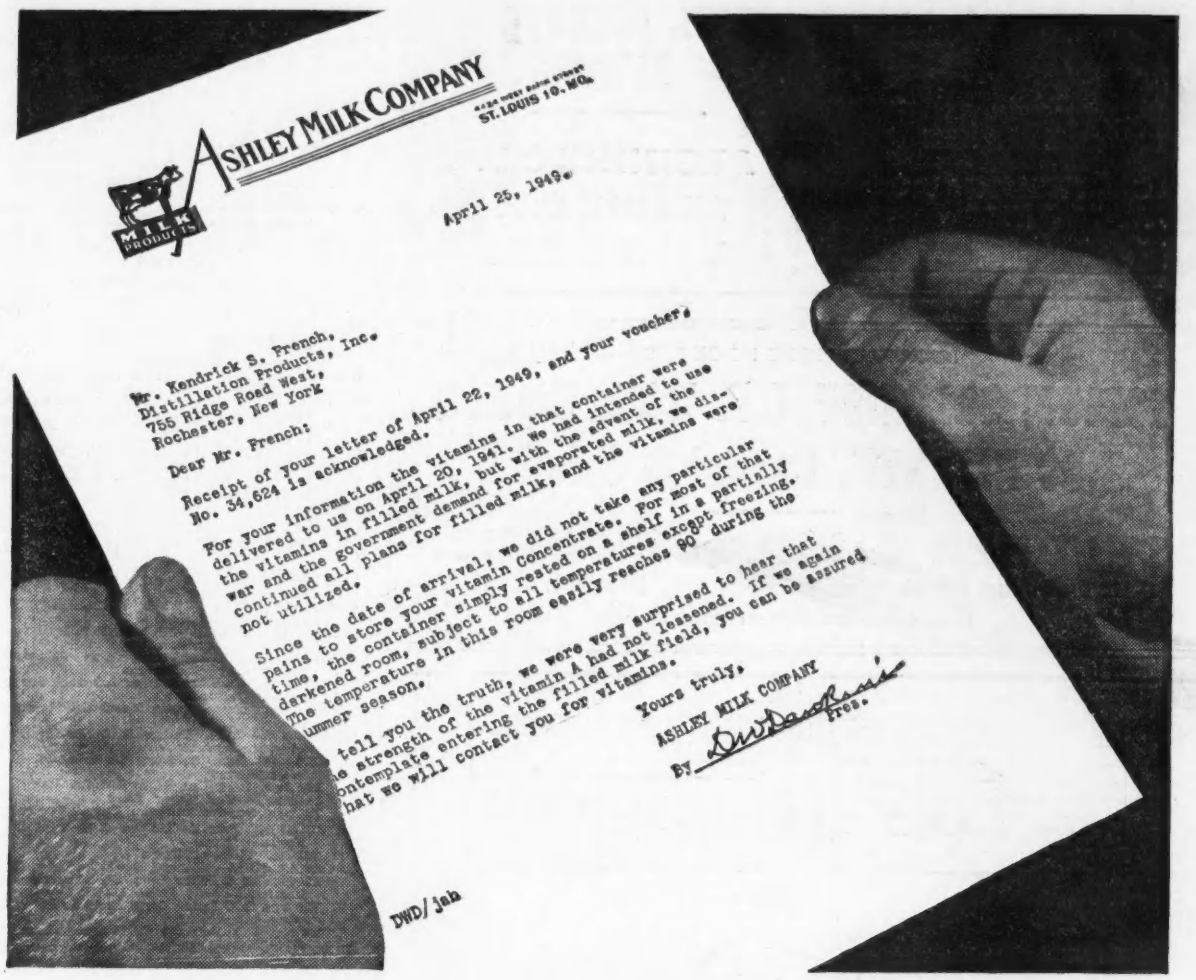

The Remarkable Story of the Can That Came Back

Returned merchandise is seldom a credit to its maker. But read this remarkable story of a returned package of vitamin A that reflects the most profound credit on its maker.

The Ashley Milk Company of St. Louis wrote us the other day saying that they had an unopened can of our Distilled Vitamin A Concentrate that had been in their warehouse for quite some time. They explained that they now had no plans for its use so would like to return it for credit if still of value.

Our laboratory assayed the contents and found a potency of 200,500 units per gram. We then checked the original order and discovered that it called for 200,000 unit material; thus, this lot still showed full labelled potency.

This can of DPI Vitamin A Ester — on a storeroom shelf — kept its potency through eight long years!

The amazing part is that *the original order was filled early in 1941* . . . held in storage for eight years!

When we sent them payment for the vitamin A, we asked them to tell us how this can had been stored during those eight long years. Their reply is photographed above—it tells the story—a story of profound importance to vitamin A users. When you have read it, remember this: DPI Distilled Vitamin A, in Natural Ester Form, is unexcelled by any other commercial make for stability, uniformity and biological effectiveness.

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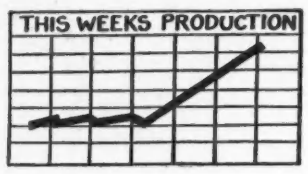

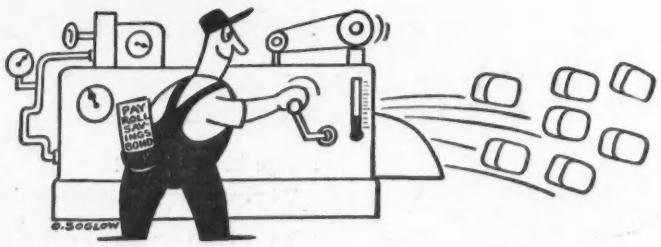

Boost your employee-participation in the Payroll Savings Plan and you boost your production!

You are skeptical? Then consider this logic: The more U. S. Savings Bonds an employee holds, the more secure he feels—the more contented he is with his job. Results? Less absenteeism, less labor turnover, fewer accidents. *End result: increased production.*

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2. Secure the help of the employee organizations in promoting it.
3. Adequately use posters and leaflets, run stories and editorials in company publications to inform employees of the Plan's benefits.
4. Make a person-to-person canvass, once a year, to sign up participants.

Experience of more than 20,000 large companies indicates that 50% of your employees can be persuaded to join—without high-pressure selling. Get in touch with your State Director, U. S. Treasury Department, Savings Bond Division. He is listed in your phone book.

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ACRYLONITRILE — 1 cs, Monsanto Chemical Works, Fauzan, Marseilles
AMMONIUM PERSULPHATE—10 kgs, F W Berk & Co, Valacia, London
AMINOPYRINE—60 cks, Blydendyk, Antwerp
ANGELICA ROOT—20 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Blydendyk, Antwerp
SEED—20 bls, W J Bush & Co, Blydendyk, Antwerp
ANILIN COLORS—17 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Corp, America, Havre
18 dms, Ciba & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY ORE—100 cs, C Gitlan & Co, Blydendyk, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—200 bgs, Yervand Djabadjian, Khedive Ismail, Beirut
100 bgs, Khedive Ismail, Alexandria
ARGOLS—500 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Exford, Messina
ARSENIC—80 bbls, Cia Minera Arsco, Inc, Agwimonte, Tampico
BAUXITE—2,000 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, C G Thulin, Paramaribo
BEESWAX—18 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Rita Maersk, Puerto Barrios
17 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Agwiking, Havana
17 bgs, D Steengrafe, Inc, Agwiking, Havana
38 bgs, M Rothschild Co, Agwiking, Havana
38 bgs, Yervand Djabadjian, Khedive Ismail, Beirut
217 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Rita, Talcahuano
33 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Kathryn, Ciudad Trujillo
17 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Kathryn, Ciudad Trujillo
11 bgs, Porcella Vicini Co, Sarpedon, Puerto Plata
BERGAMOT OIL—179 cs, Chase National Bank, Exford, Messina
20 cs, Coty Products Corp, Exford, Messina
80 cs, A G Gailler Co, Exford, Messina
BONES—39 bgs, International Packers Commercial Corp, Mormacsaga, Buenos Aires
BONE MEAL—1,103 bgs, Transatlantic Animal Byproducts Corp, Concordia, Rotterdam
1,957 bgs, E J Lang & Co, Blydendyk, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—17 dms, Givaudan Delawanna, Inc, Leise Maersk, Yokohama
CARAWAY OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
SEED—100 bgs, J Bieler, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Catz American Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, A Gronowitz Co, John B Waterman, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, John B Waterman, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Alwaki, Rotterdam
CASEIN—250 bgs, Borden Chemical Co, Washington, Havre
CASTORBEANS—382 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Doros, Port au Prince
7,055 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacowl, Santos
CHERRY LAUREL OIL—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Exford, Trieste
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Louis Furth Co, Steel Seafarer, Colombo
CLOVE OIL—13 dms, George Uhe Co, Exeter, Marseilles
COCONUT OIL—470 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Blydendyk, Rotterdam
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Whitmoyer Laboratories, Inc, Fort Townshend, St Johns
COLCHICUM SEED—5 bgs, William E Martin Co, Exford, Trieste
CORIANDER SEED—385 bgs, Charles T Wilson, Exceller, Tangier
CREAM OF TARTAR—240 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Asbjorn, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—53 dms, Uno Shipping Co, Azalea City, Rotterdam
10 dms, Demayor International Corp, Concordia, Rotterdam
56 dms, Intermaritime Fowd Co, Media, Liverpool
CUMIN OIL—2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Azalea City, Rotterdam
SEED—182 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie, Khedive Ismail, Beirut
143 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt Co, Exter, Beirut
14 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Exeter, Beirut
75 bgs, Superintendence Corp, Exeter, Beirut
CUTTLEFISH BONE—250 cs, S B Penick & Co, Fauzan, Tunis
100 cs, Fauzan, Tunis
DAMMAR GUM—100 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
150 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
128 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Steel Seafarer, Singapore
28 bgs, J A McNulty Co, Valacia, London
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE—1 dm, Monsanto Chemical Works, Pioneer Gem, Melbourne
DRUGS, CRUDE—31 bgs, S B Penick & Co, American Miller, Hamburg
7 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exeter, Genoa
7 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exeter, Genoa
32 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman Co, Flying Cloud, Alexandria
DYESTUFFS—20 bbls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Khedive Ismail, Genoa
20 bbls, Sandoz Chemical Works, La Guardia, Genoa
40 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, La Guardia, Genoa
11 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, La Guardia Genoa
40 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Exeter, Genoa
ESSENTIAL OILS—2 cs, Coty Products Corp, America, Havre
1 cs, J Manheimer Co, Doros, Port au Prince
1 dm, L A Campon, Doros, Port au Prince
1 cs, L A Campon, Doros, Port au Prince
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Doros, Port au Prince
7 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Doros, Port au Prince
2 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Doros, Port au Prince
5 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Fauzan, Marseilles
2 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Exeter, Marseilles
3 cs, Roure Dupont, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
1 dm, Roure Dupont, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
8 dms, Naugatuck Aromatics Corp, Exeter, Marseilles
2 cks, Polaks Frutal Works, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
4 cs, Polaks Frutal Works, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
8 cks, Felton Chemical Works, Sobieski, Cannes
1 cs, Antoine Chiris Co, Sobieski, Cannes
2 cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Sobieski, Cannes
3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Sobieski, Cannes
3 cks, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Sobieski, Cannes
EUCALYPTUS OIL—20 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, American Importer, London
FENUGREEK SEED—158 bgs, Exceller, Tangier
FISHLIVER OIL—30 dms, Nopco Chmical Co, Leise Maersk, Yokohama
6 dms, Consumer Import Co, Green Bay Victory, Hobart
17 dms, Bank of California, Green Bay Victory, Melbourne
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Paula, Curacao
103,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Hartford, Aruba
69,088 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Patella, Curacao
GALLIC ACID—2 cs, Universal Minerals, Inc, Exeter, Genoa
GENTIAN ROOT—76 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exford, Trieste
GRAPHITE—69 cs, Sobox, Inc, Khedive Ismail, Genoa
GRENADINE RIND—5 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Fauzan, Algiers
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,095 tons, National Gypsum Co, Walton, Dingawall
2,625 tons, Whitehall Cement Co, Lake Traverse, Little Narrows
ISOVALERIANIC ACID—10 cs, Alwaki, Rotterdam
JUNIPER BERRY OIL—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Exford, Trieste
LABDANUM GUM—8 cs, L A Champon Co, Olancho, Barcelona
LAVENDER OIL—35 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Exeter, Marseilles
LEMONGRASS OIL—7 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Mormacsaga, Rio de Janeiro
LEMON OIL—40 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, La Guardia, Palermo
19 dms, Agwimonte, Vera Cruz
464 cs, Chase National Bank, Exford, Messina
LICORICE ROOT—190 bls, E Somekh Co, Exeter, Beirut
LIME OIL—1 dm, W J Bush Co, Doros, Port au Prince
4 cs, Florasynth Laboratories, Inc, Cape Avinof, Kingston
6 cs, Polak & Schwartz Co, Cape Avinof, Kingston
LINDEN FLOWERS—4 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exford, Trieste
LOCUST BEAN GUM—500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Granadero, Antwerp
250 bgs, Exeter, Genoa
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—5 cks, American Dyewood Co, Cape Avinof, Kingston
MEDICINAL HERBS—63 bgs, Inland Alkaloid Co, Exford, Rijeka
125 bgs, Exford, Messina
128 bls, S B Penick & Co, Fauzan, Algiers
8 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Fauzan, Algiers
2 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Blydendyk, Antwerp
62 bgs, J W Lyon Co, Exeter, Leghorn
LEAVES—52 bls, S B Penick & Co, Khedive Ismail, Alexandria
3 pkgs, National City Bank, Pioneer Gem, Sydney
MENTHOL—10 cs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Leise Maersk, Yokohama
100 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Mormacsaga, Santos
MICA—8 cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Valacia, London
300 bgs, Asheville, Schoonmaker Mica Co, Mormacsaga, Buenos Aires
5 cs, Sylvania Electric Prod Co, Mormacsaga, Rio de Janeiro
35 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Mormacsaga, Rio de Janeiro
28 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Mormacsaga, Rio de Janeiro
24 cs, Sigbert Loeb Co, American Importer, London
MONTAN WAX—125 bgs, Noble Products Corp, Mormacmail, Gdynia
MOLYBDENITE—103 dms, Assoc Metal & Mineral Corp, Leise Maersk, Kobe
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Exceller, Seville
25 dms, Irving Trust Co, Exceller, Seville
24 dms, Irving Trust Co, Exceller, Seville
15 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Exceller, Seville
20 dms, Public National Bank, Olancho, Seville
ORANGE OIL—10 cs, Cape Avinof, Kingston
ORRIS ROOT—77 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Exeter, Leghorn
250 bgs, W J Bush & Co, Exeter, Leghorn
ORTHOCRESOL—3 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Pioneer Gem, Sydney
OX GALL—6 bbls, Eli Lilly & Co, Agwiking, Havana
7 cks, E S & A Bank, Pioneer Gem, Melbourne
4 cks, Commonwealth Bank, Pioneer Gem, Sydney
2 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Pioneer Gem, Sydney
1 dm, 2 cks, Green Bay Victory, Sydney
6 tcs, Wilson & Co, Lancero, Buenos Aires
PAPRIKA—250 bgs, J M Rodriguez Co, Santa Maria, Valparaiso
PEATMOSS—500 bls, W W Rudolph Co, John B Waterman, Bremen
1,950 bls, J E Bernard & Co, American Importer, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—480 bgs, American Attorney, Rotterdam
69 bgs, East India Trading Co, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
125 bgs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
160 bgs, Superintendence Co, Steel Seafarer, Cochin
160 bgs, National City Bank, Steel Seafarer, Cochin
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Steel Seafarer, Cochin
57 bgs, M Golodetz Co, Granadero, Bombay
639 bgs, American Lawyer, Antwerp
160 bgs, Alwaki, Antwerp
154 bgs, Blydendyk, Antwerp
80 bgs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
160 bgs, M Golodetz Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
480 bgs, East India Trading Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
160 bgs, J Berlage & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
WHITE—35 bgs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—182,624 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Montevideo, Cartagena
123,659 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Stony Point, Puerto la Cruz
123,660 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso New Haven, Puerto la Cruz
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Catz American Seed Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
POTASH SALTS—25 kgs, A P Muller Co, American Producer, London
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE—50 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Mormacwave, Gothenburg
PYRIDINE—15 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Pioneer Gem, Sydney
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Lancero, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE—280 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Alwaki, Antwerp
SULPHATE—10 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
ROSEMARY HERB—9 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exford, Trieste
RUE OIL—2 dms, L A Champon Co, Olancho, Barcelona
RUTILE SAND—2,000 bgs, F W Berk Co, Pioneer Gem, Brisbane
SEEDLAC—380 bgs, J S Khorana Co, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
270 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
250 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
SAGE LEAVES—276 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Exford, Rijeka
92 bls, Louis Furth Co, Exford, Rijeka
92 bls, Mutual Spice Co, Exford, Rijeka
276 bls, Superintendence Co, Exford, Rijeka
SCHEELITE ORE—47 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Mollendo
SHEEP GALL—6 bbls, Public National Bank, Green Bay Victory, Melbourne
4 dms, Green Bay Victory, Sydney
SOAP BARK—224 bls, S B Penick & Co, Aconcagua, Valparaiso

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TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,800 bgs, Morningstar, Nichol, Inc, Mormacsaga, Santos
500 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, Mormacowl, Santos
700 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mormacsaga, Santos
TARTAR—282 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material Corp, Fauzan, Algiers
TEA WASTE—160 bgs, Harrison & Crossfield Co, Steel Seafarer, Cochin
640 bgs, American Importer, London
THYME LEAVES—72 bgs Exeter, Marseilles
TOLU BALSAM—25 cs, Glyn Mills, Inc, Santa Monica, Barranquilla
VALERIAN ROOT—5 bls, S B Penick & Co, Blydendyk, Rotterdam
VEGETABLE WAX—10 cs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Leise Maersk, Kobe
WHITING—1,600 bgs, National City Bank, Valacia, London
200 bgs, Davies Turner Co, American Importer, London
WOLFRAM ORE—459 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
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275 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Mollendo
275 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Antofagasta
200 bgs, Westinghouse Elec Products Corp, Green Bay Victory, Melbourne
WOOL GREASE—27 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Pioneer Gem, Sydney
35 dms, Union Bank of Australia, Pioneer Gem, Sydney
79 dms, Irving Trust Co, Green Bay Victory, Melbourne
80 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Green Bay Victory, Sydney
66 dms, Union Bank of Australia, Green Bay Victory, Sydney
60 dms, American & British Chemical Supply Co, Media, Liverpool
ZIRCON ORE—102 tons, Metal Trades, Inc, Green Bay Victory, Brisbane
3,000 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Green Bay Victory, Sydney
SAND—9,401 bgs, Metal Traders, Inc, Pioneer Gem, Brisbane
3,600 bgs, F W Berk Co, Pioneer Gem, Brisbane

Philadelphia
August 9 to August 15

ASBESTOS FIBER—78 bls, Keasby & Mattison Co, American Manufacturer, Manchester
BONE MEAL—4,000 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Wells City, Port Talbot
CELESITE—800 bgs, General Chemical Div, Wells City, Avonmouth
CHROME ORE—Bulk, Mutual Chemical Co, Paralos, Iskenderun
992 tons, Lavino Shipping Co, African Planet, Port Elizabeth
CLAY—100 tons, U S Clay Mines, Wells City, Avonmouth
90 tons, Moore & Munger Inc, Wells City, Avonmouth
1,494 tons, English China Clay Sales Corp, Alfa, Fowey
1,344 tons, Paper Makers Import Corp, Alfa, Fowey
1,342 tons, Moore & Munger Inc, Alfa, Fowey
97 tons, J W Higman Co, Alfa, Fowey
COCOA CAKE—900 bgs, Mercantile Bank & Trust Co, Scania, Gothenburg
FISH LIVERS—60 dms, Silmo Chemical Co, Fort Avalon, Corner Brook
GYPSUM, CRUDE — Bulk, U. S. Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
KRYOLITE ORE—2,800 tons, Penna Salt Mfg Co, Fredricks Borg, Ivigtut
LEAD—87 dms, Chase National Bank, Star of Suez, Hong Kong
MANGANESE ORE—5,700 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Zini, Harcourt
PEATMOSS—100 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Edam, Rotterdam
5 bls, Gossmeyer Co, Edam, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—25,575 tons, Gulf Oil Corp, Ulysses, Mena Al Ahamdi
92,601 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Brunswick, Las Piedras
121,528 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Atlantic Importer, Puerto La Cruz
14,694 tons, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Tatarras, Mena Al Ahmadi
128,544 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Alexandria, Tripoli

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122,321 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfpeak, Puerto La Cruz
91,654 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Atlantic Belgium, Las Piedras
120,201 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfmeadows, Puerto La Cruz
167,590 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Nashbulk, Mena Al Ahmadi
120,103 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfdawn, Puerto La Cruz

San Francisco
August 9 to August 15

APRICOT KERNELS—1,000 bgs, Fidelitas, N Y, Java Victory, Taku Bar
CINNAMON QUILLS—23 bls, B C Ireland Corp, President Van Buren, Colombo
CREOSOTE—1,194 tons, Bernuth Lembcke Co, Norse King, Cadishead
EGG YOLK, SPRAY—336 cs, French American Banking Corp, Java Victory, Taku Bar
GOLD AND SILVER CONCENTRATES—267 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, Sea Serpent, Manila
88 bgs, Norton & Lilly & Co, Santa Lenore, Buenaventura
LEAD ORE—1,131 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Wavari, Antofagasta
1,073 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Wavari, Arica
245 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Wavari, Coquimbo
483 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Wavari, Antofagasta
433 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Wavari, Mollendo
236 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Wavari, Mollendo
LEAD ORE—439 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Wavari, Mollendo
234 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Huallaga, Antofagasta
647 tons, Bank of London & South America, Huallaga, Antofagasta
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Moller Trading Co, President Van Buren, Cochin
160 bgs, D Hecht & Co, President Van Buren, Cochin
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, President Van Buren, Cochin
240 bgs, California Trading Co, President Van Buren, Colombo
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—500 bgs, International Products Corp, Mormacsun, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—660 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mormacsun, Santos
TUNG OIL—192 tons, S L Jones & Co, Sea Serpent, Hong Kong
ZIRCON SAND—150 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Warrawonga, Brisbane

Canadian Imports: May

Imports of specified commodities into Canada have been published by the dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce. Among the listings for May, 1949, compared with May of 1948, and the January-May period of 1949, are the following products:—

	May		Jan.-May
	1949	1948	1949
Acids	$343,000	$375,000	$1,604,000
Animal oils, fats, greases	144,000	184,000	2,055,000
Cellulose products	424,000	364,000	2,230,000
Chemical products, other	2,982,000	2,633,000	15,967,000
Coal products	1,125,000	1,720,000	5,540,000
Drugs and medicines	1,325,000	1,376,000	6,404,000
Dyeing and tanning materials	878,000	861,000	4,272,000
Fertilizers	406,000	433,000	2,487,000
Gums and resins	425,000	529,000	2,268,000
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	1,715,000	1,354,000	7,907,000
Paints and varnishes	1,126,000	1,254,000	5,347,000
Petroleum, crude	19,091,000	15,952,000	68,808,000
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	7,383,000	7,473,000	26,906,000
Rubber and products	2,595,000	2,034,000	13,463,000
Synthetic resins and products	1,157,000	1,381,000	6,405,000
Tin	186,000	439,000	4,375,000
Vegetable oils	1,659,000	3,285,000	9,348,000
Wax, mineral and vegetable	236,000	165,000	910,000

Portugal Limits Imports

The government of Portugal has issued a list of chemicals for which import licenses will not normally be granted because they are not regarded as essential or because domestic production is considered sufficient. Included on the list are:—soda ash; bleaching powder; sodium hypochlorite; sodium silicate; caustic soda, except in flakes, petals and sticks; calcium carbide; barium sulphate; antimony sulphide; white arsenic, and chromium products.

Wilde Retires from Carwin

Richard Wilde, vice-president and secretary of the Carwin Company, chemical manufacturer, North Haven, Conn., has resigned from active participation in the company's affairs. Mr. Wilde will continue to serve on its board of directors.

Niacet Transfers Boucher

Niacet Chemicals Division, United States Vanadium Corporation, has transferred Arthur A. Boucher to its sales department to succeed James A. McCusker, who has resigned. Mr. Boucher was formerly a research chemist in the division's sales development laboratory.

Bjorksten Assigns Eisen

Bjorksten Research Laboratories, Chicago, has appointed John B. Eisen section leader at its laboratories in Madison, Wis. Mr. Eisen was formerly a group leader at the chemical research laboratories of the American Viscose Corporation at Marcus Hook, Pa.

Trade Briefs

Bernard Rabinovitch, post doctoral fellow at Harvard University, has been appointed instructor in physical chemistry at Illinois Institute of Technology.

Melvin N. Baker, president of the National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., is a member of the domestic distribution department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Caustic soda output in Peru during 1948 averaged seventy metric tons monthly, while liquid chlorine production was about twenty tons monthly and output of hydrochloric acid was about eleven tons per month.

Henry P. Reid, formerly chief engineer of Universal Atlas Cement Company, has been elected to the company's new office of vice-president in charge of engineering. He has been with Universal Atlas twenty-five years.

Dr. Eugene Lieber, associate professor of chemistry at Illinois Institute of Technology, has been granted a two-year research contract by the navy bureau of ordnance. The research, to be conducted at Illinois Tech, will comprise a study of new derivates of nitroguanidine and its physical and chemical properties.

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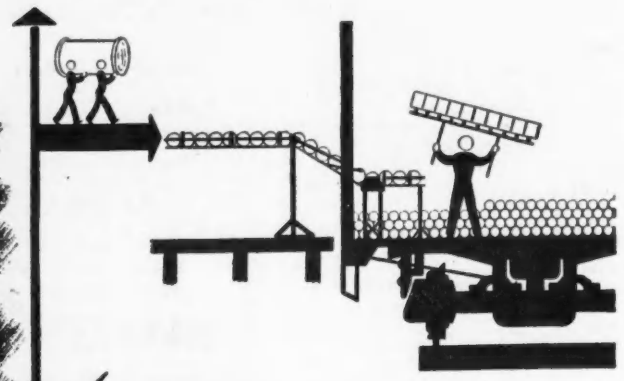

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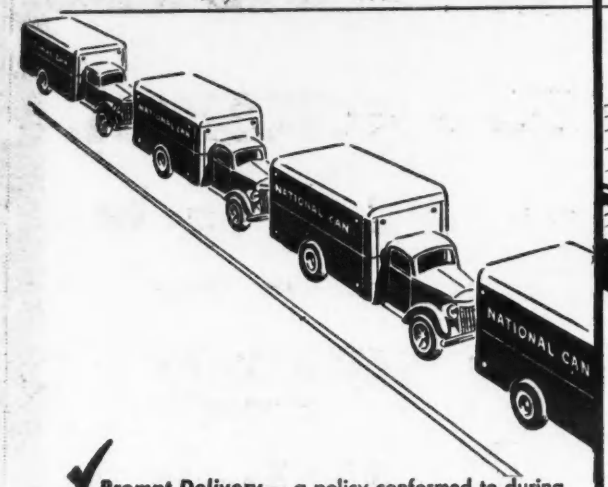

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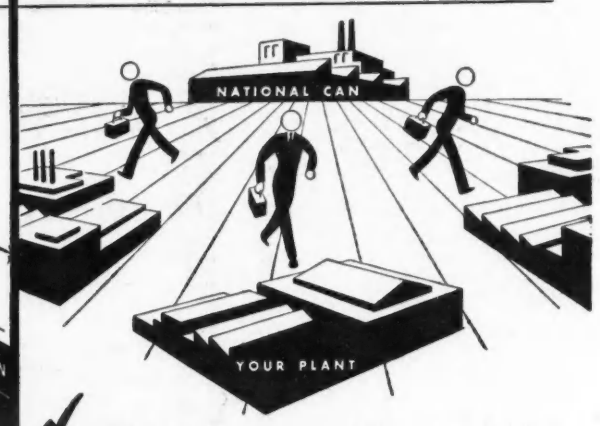

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Calcium Metaphosphate

Chemical—Catalyst (Brit. 586732) in vapor-phase nitration of aromatic hydrocarbons (claimed to give increased yields over those obtained by the use of known catalysts under the same reaction conditions), in making mononitro derivatives of benzene and alkylbenzenes.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Decreaser (Germ. 721140) of solubility of zinc yellow.

4:6-Di-tertiary-butyl-2-phenylphenol

Chemical—Claimed (U.S. 2248401) as intermediate in syntheses of organic chemicals.

Disinfectant—Claimed (U.S. 2248401) as microbicide.

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U.S. 2248401) as preservative and antiseptic for technical purposes.

Pharmaceutical—Claimed (U.S. 2248401) as antiseptic.

Disodium Phosphite, Anhydrous

Chemical—Suggested for use as humectant, mild reducing agent.

Miscellaneous—Suggested for use as additive, humectant.

Soap—Suggested for use in detergent preparations.

Disodium Salt of 2:3′-Dibutyl-5:5′-sulpho-6′-hydroxydiphenyl

Soap—Detergent suggested for use in washing preparations.

Surface-active agent suggested for use in washing preparations.

Wetting agent suggested for use in washing preparations.

Textile—Detergent suggested for use in washing operations.

Surface-active agent suggested for use in dyeing and washing operations.

Wetting agent suggested for use in dyeing and washing operations.

2-Hydroxy-5-isoamyldiphenyl

Disinfectant—Claimed (U.S. 2248401) as disinfectant.

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U.S. 2248401) as preservative for adhesives, carbohydrates, inks, latex, leather, paints and distempers, paper finishes, sizes, and coatings, proteins, and other substances.

Para-(Alphaphenylisopropyl)-orthocresol

Disinfectant—Claimed (U.S. 2247402) as useful germicide.

Pesticide—Claimed (U.S. 2247402) as a fungicide and as an intermediate in making insecticides.

Resins—Claimed (U.S. 2247402) as intermediate in making synthetic resins.

Parahydroxydiphenylamine

Chemical—Suggested for use as antioxidant, polymerization inhibitor, stabilizing agent, and as material in syntheses of organic chemicals.

Paraphenylene Di-isothiocyanate

Chemical—Starting point (Brit. 521116) in making water-repellents for textiles, paper, leather, furs, and the like by reacting with cetyl, octyl, or dodecyl alcohol, and the like, naphthenic alcohols, cholesterol, and the like (the products are said also to impart resistance to organic solvents and soap solutions).

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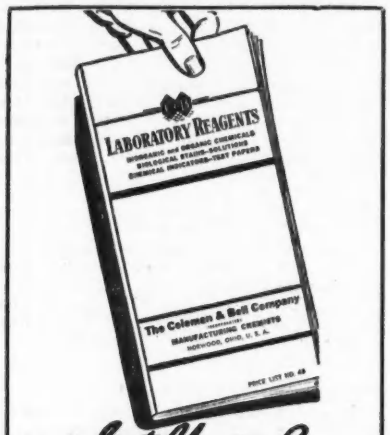

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Though the majority of price changes in botanical drugs was downward, the sharp rise in henbane leaves overcame in part the depressive influence of price reductions on the market index. The net change on the week was a 0.3 rise to set the index at 176.5 in comparison with 197.3 a number which was reached a year ago by reason of a drop of 1.9 points. Flavoring and condimental materials tended to advance in most instances and recessions in prices were mainly the result of demand decreasing because of too high prices. Those items showing advance on spot also cost more money in the several origins and displayed strength regardless of the absence of large volume request.

In drug items, the surprising change was the sudden reversal of the late price trend in henbane leaves. Germans with United States dollars to spend in European markets were said to have caused the sharp advances noted on both henbane leaves and celery seed. Valerian root was another article whose present prices may have been caused by Germans with dollars in their right hand trouser pocket, it was said.

Spot prices have been shaken down more than fairly well and most quarters expected that a steadier price position might now develop. Much will depend on the extent to which demand may revive, come the Fall months and the need to protect Winter needs.

Wonder how many importers here are informed as to sources of supply for strophanthus sarmentosus seed, an African botanical which yields cortisone, the but recently synthesized adrenal gland hormone that promises relief for arthritics and rheumatic fever sufferers. The seed was reported last week at a "potentially unlimited source of the raw material for cortisone, now obtained from a small fraction of ox bile and named desoxycholic acid."

Balsams

Peru—Jobbing demand was very steady and sufficient in volume not only to check competition but also to result in well held prices.

Tolu — The market lacked important activity, though the sales on jobbing account made a fair total. Undertones were relatively easy, though such conditions did not lead to further price shading.

Barks

Dogwood—After a long period of price inactivity, the market on this article turned up slightly lower at 10c. to 12c. per pound during the past week. The situation was more competitive.

Elm—New collections were more abundant and some spot sellers were in the mood of accepting orders at slightly lower prices. Grinding bark was down to 30c. to 35c. per pound; select, in bundles, 55c. to 60c.; powder, 40c. to 45c.

Fringetree—Under competitive circumstances, spot quotations yielded in favor of buyers and the market closed the past week on the basis of 42c. to 45c. per pound with demand light.

Orange Peel—Price stability had been of long duration but the market on either bitter or sweet peel was down to 13c. to 15c. per pound last week under the influence of an increase in local competition in a comparatively dull market.

Beans

Vanilla — The market situation developed no further. Certainly it was not possible to buy abroad at prices even close to those that had been quoted in the recent past, this despite the fact that holdings in Marseilles were comparatively large in size. Local dealers, in some instances, were disposed to raise their inventories but it seemed almost certain that they would be able so to do only at prices much higher than they would have had to pay in the recent past. The result last week was a general firming of price views held on stocks still available and unsold on the spot.

Berries

Juniper — The market was plentifully stocked and new crops abroad were due to appear on the international markets in the not distant future. Prices on spot were low and weak as the result of a lack in supporting demand.

Raspberries — No over supply of this article was in sight. Though manufacturing consumers were still aloof from the spot last week, local values were items of much strength based on what it would cost to replace current spot stocks through purchases at the origin.

Flowers

Linden—Local affairs tended toward a more competitive position, mainly because of a lack of more than routine and usually jobbing request for prompt deliveries. Open quotations lacked further change but they might be shaded.

Saffron—Spanish flowers are one of the very few botanicals that today are priced lower than they were when World War No. 2 began. Today's price is $17 per pound. In September, 1939, it was $28. Mexican flowers lacked further decline but competition was rather aggressive in the locally dull market.

Gums

Asafetida—It was possible to get powdered merchandise only subject to some delay. Orders at this time of the year have to be milled as received because humidity does not permit the gum long to reain in powdered form. The price position of lump gum failed to move further in favor of buyers.

Camphor—He who wants natural camphor won't find it on spot; recent arrivals were said to have been held for export account because the price was too high to compete with domestic synthetic camphor. Some idea of the market may be gained from London quotations that, based on the fictitious exchange value of sterling at $4.02, work out at $1.45 per pound for half-ounce tablets; $1.23 for powdered material, and $1.43 for 2½-pound slabs. English synthetic material works out at $1 per pound for powdered, BP quality. American synthetic, USP, in ton lots, stands at 58c.

Olibanum—Jobbing business made the bulk of spot trading and there was no over amount of such transactions during the

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, 4c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 1, 3c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Henbane leaves, 7c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 17c. per lb.
green, Alleppey, 35c. per lb.
Cassia, China, rolls, select, ¼c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, 1c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, white, 8c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Doggrass root, imported, 10c. per lb.
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, 2c. per lb.
Elm bark, grinding, 4c. per lb.
powdered, 5c. per lb.
select, bundles, 3c. per lb.
Fringetree bark, 3c. per lb.
Orange peel, bitter, 1c. per lb.
sweet, 1c. per lb.
Patchouli leaves, 5c. per lb.
Peppermint leaves, imported, 15c. per lb.
Poke root, 1c. per lb.
Rhatany root, 1c. per lb.
Sarsaparilla root, domestic, 2c. per lb.
Serpentaria root, 5c. per lb.
Snakeroot, Canada, 3c. per lb.
Squaw vine leaves, 2c. per lb.
Spearmint leaves, 3c. per lb.
Tarragon leaves, 5c. per lb.
Uva ursi leaves, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cumin seed, Morocco, 2c. per lb.
Persian, 2c. per lb.
Syrian, 1½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, E. I., 1c. per lb.
futures, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 4c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, 2c. per lb.
Thyme, French, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
176.5	176.2	184.1	197.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended August 12

Cassia, 1,907 bales: insect infested.
Kola nuts, 124 bags: insect bored.
Mace, 20 cases: dead insects.
Nutmegs, 283 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 312 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Pimento (red pepper), 271 bags: moldy; live and dead insects; filthy.
Sesame seed, 1,334 bags: filthy.
Teaseed oil, 50 drums: inedible oil.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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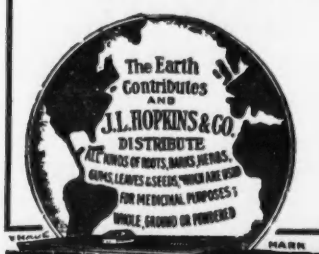

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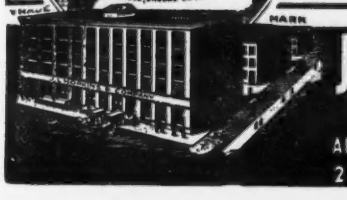

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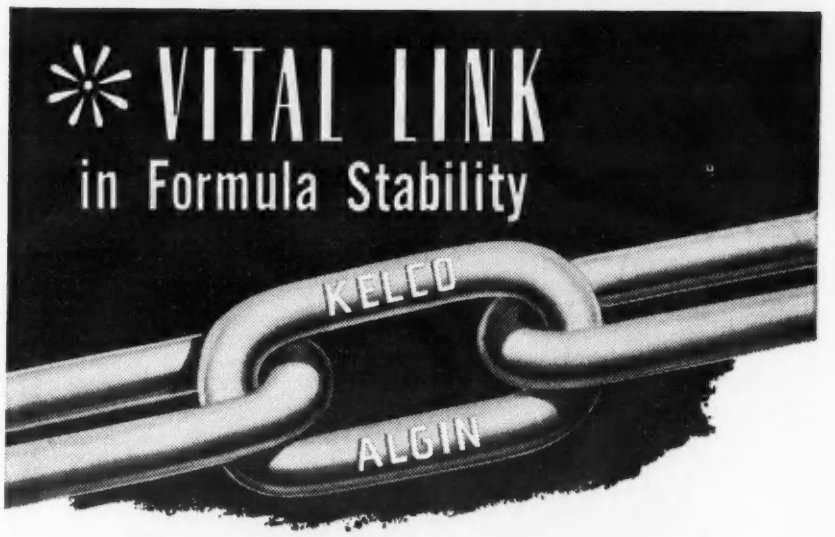

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past week. Prices remained unchanged and seemed reasonably steady.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Since the late price decline, the market has remained generally steady at a minimum of 75c. per pound.

Buchu—The new crop of this article has been arriving here at prices permitting some shading of local quotations. However, shading of quotations had no part of the spot market last week and the moderate trade reported took place around 80c. to 85c. per pound.

Henbane—Some cables from European points came in considerably higher last week, according to some local agents for the foreign shippers. The rise in replacement cost was sufficient to increase asking prices to a minimum of 35c. per pound on spot and in some quarters 45c. was the lowest price acceptable.

Lobelia—The market lacked further spot decline but it was not well supported by current demand, and replacement costs in the country have yet to undergo their usual rise when stocks are replaced in liberal quantities.

Malva—Ample stocks and little demand have combined to bring spot quotations down to the basis of 35c. to 40c. per pound. It was improbable that even a shade lower might be done should an attractive order be well shopped in local circles.

Patchouli—Although the available supply was not large, and despite the difficulties in replacement at the origin, spot quotations in one quarter were reduced to 40c. to 45c. per pound last week. Most dealers have little or no stock of the item.

Peppermint—Lower cables from foreign sources made possible a sharp reduction in minimum quotations for spot goods. The market ended last week at 80c. to 90c. per pound as a fair expression of prices asked in this market.

Spearmint—Some have replaced to sufficient advantage in the domestic primary market as to make spot offerings possible at 52c. to 55c. per pound, quoted as to seller and quantity last week.

Squaw Vine—More competition has followed in the wake of more supply and local quotations were down to the basis of 33c. to 38c. per pound at the close of last week. Demand was strictly jobbing.

Tarragon—The supply was not well distributed and hardly more than moderate in size. However, some felt the market had changed sufficiently to warrant establishment of lower spot quotations on the basis of 80c. to 90c. per pound.

Uva Ursi—The market eased under competition and orders there were limited in size and were said to have been booked at 10c. per pound.

Roots

Doggrass—Imported root in cut form was down to 25c. to 30c. per pound on the spot where some goods to come forward were said to have been purchased at prices making possible a reduction on spot.

Galangal—Prices have not started a possible advance even though each day noted the expansion of unfavorable conditions for business in the replacement market. Quotes were steady on spot.

Poke—New collections were being obtained at fairly attractive prices in the primary market. So much so that some spot dealers have been able to drop their quotations to 13c. to 15c. per pound.

Rhatany—Betterment in supply and the growth of some local competition accounted for prices being reduced to the basis of 9c. to 12c. per pound, quoted last week according to seller in a dull market.

Rhubarb—Prices were inactive but the market was strong if for no reason other than the difficulties besetting the primary market from whence exports may be stopped temporarily when the communist armies take Canton—and they were about 150 miles away from that city last week.

Sarsaparilla—Prices on domestic root dropped to the basis of 38c. to 40c. per pound and might be shaded slightly more on firm orders. Honduras root was also in none too firm position. Mexican material seemed to be reasonably steady in all markets.

Senega—Prices dropped no further but they had little support from either domestic consumers or local exporters. Quotations were held at $1.20 to $1.30 per pound on spot but it was not certain that some might continue to shade the market.

Serpentaria—Prices were down to $2.20 to $2.30 per pound but since country prices have held up better than fairly well, the expected downward movement of consumer prices has slowed to a walk at this time. Collections were said to be conservative.

Snake—Spot quotations were reduced to 40c. to 45c. per pound to keep them in line

—Continued on page 56

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Reports from local suppliers of essential oils and aromatic chemicals suggested a general firming of the market all along the line. However, it appeared that the gain in firmness may have been greater abroad than on spot. Price movements were more downward than upward in the local market but very few declines took place in primary markets. Strong and higher prices prevailed on anise, ginger, and even on tansy oil. Price concessions came under competition for business in coriander, sweet fennel, lemon, nutmeg, Floridian and Californian orange, Paraguay petitgrain, and Spanish USP rosemary oils. The market index was off 0.5 point and on reaching 108.5 compared with 115.5 prevailing a year ago when it was unchanged.

In the aromatic chemical division of the market, business was reported to be very good. In fact, an important producer of such products said that so far as his company was concerned, no slump in Summer demand had been experienced. Sales for flavoring purposes had and still did run ahead of those in the Summer of 1948 and at the present time demand for products to be used in the production of holiday merchandise was rising.

Summer demand for citrous oils seemed to have passed its peak. However, most reports on demand for lemon and orange showed a good sized movement still extant. In perfumers' oils, special strength was reported on all varieties of citronella. Patchouli had a marked upward tendency; most dealers have already upped their quotations. Bergamot was more sturdily maintained abroad and had no local weakness. Cassia, while lacking actual price change, was an item of substantial, if only potential, strength.

Oils used by food processors included a much easier coriander, a declining nutmeg, and a sharply, swiftly rising ginger. And cardamon, too, was no weak item. The cost to produce ginger oil had risen parallel with advancing prices on ginger root and late last week minimum prices ruled only on five pound lots the sale of which was restricted to the dealer's regular buyers.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Anise oil, 4c. per lb.
Ginger oil, distilled, $2.25 per lb.
Tansy oil, 50c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Coriander oil, 50c. per lb.
Fennel oil, sweet, 25c. per lb.
Lemon oil, California, 15c. per lb.
Messina, 20c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, East Indian, 10c. per lb.
Orange oil, Floridian, 5c. per lb.
Californian, 8c. per lb.
Petitgrain oil, Paraguay, 5c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, Spanish, USP, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
108.5	109.0	102.5	115.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—The spot market was higher at 76c. per pound, minimum, and but one dealer proposed business at that limit. The balance of suppliers ranged quotations upward and the top price named was $1.05. All dealers took a firm view on the market and the majority of quotations were between 80c. and 95c. Some dealers indicated absence of offerings from the origin during the past fortnight.

Bergamot—Most suppliers were disposed to take a firmer view on the market but no actual change in quotations was made last week. Strength on spot stemmed from that recently developed in the replacement position in Messina.

Bois de rose—Demand was reported fair to good and prices were steady without suggestion of an early change on spot unless one shall develop in the primary market. Quotations ranged $2.75 to $3.30 per pound and varied over that spread according to seller.

Camphor—Supply was fully equal to the present drain for account of manufacturing consumers. Prices were reasonably steady and on spot were, for the time being at least, in line with what was last paid in Japan for liberally offered shipment quantities.

Cardamom—Strong but unchanged prices prevailed in a market showing a slightly more active inquiry from consumers.

Cassia—Consumers have not changed their recent policy of pausing in purchasing pending further unfolding of the primary market where almost anything is likely to happen as the communist armies close in on Canton and Hong Kong. Few consumers were disposed to accept the worst of possible eventualities, well knowing that events in China never conform to reasonable expectation but develop for reasons rarely known to operators in this country.

Celery—A rising market would not surprise. Cables from France merely suggest that seed might be sold for export at 23c. per pound in bond. Locally, French seed prices have been sharply advanced until they actually stand much higher than the normal differential between spot and shipment quotations.

Citronella—The range remained 79c. to $1.05 per pound but only one dealer proposed to do business at the lower end. Others began quotations around 80c. Java, or Java type, oil on a single quarter was named at $1.55 and the range to $1.85 was clear evidence of the strong position of such material. Supplies of all varieties were said to be on the tight side, though some called them fair in size.

Clove—No further alteration of the price pattern developed in oil on spot nor on spice at the sources of supply. All markets and materials remained very strong and supporting demand was good.

Coriander—More competition appeared in the local market and by the close of last week prices were lower at a minimum of $29 per pound and a maximum of $35. The drop of 50c. in the first instance and $2.50 in the other.

Dillweed—Contract selling was said to be underway in the domestic primary market; the principal consuming season was directly ahead. Spot quotations were no lower but they seemed to be slightly unsettled under the influence of competition made possible by the lower replacement costs that govern the primary market at the beginning of the season.

Fennel—Some have managed to get goods in store at lower cost and in such directions the quotations were as low as $2.50 per pound following a 25c. drop in prices. Demand was routine and mainly jobbing.

Geranium—Prices on spot and at the origins were firm to strong and lacking in signs of any early change in that aspect of affairs. Some quarters said that business had increased moderately.

Ginger—The minimum quotation last week was $15.50 per pound and the seller thereat restricted transactions to five pound lots and to orders coming from regular customers. The range was to $20. Both developments were testimony to the fact that the prices for raw material have continued to climb steadily.

Juniper Tar—Though most quotations lacked change, shading of the market by about 2c. per pound was reported at times and the tendency seemed to be to make spot minimum at 38c. per pound.

Lemon—Competition between some of the smaller suppliers of Californian oil brought that article on spot down to an inside of $2.65 per pound. In quarters with the largest production, the market was $3. Italian oil was lower in ranging $2.40 to $5 per pound, the change being on the minimum side of the range. The fact was that Italian oil has many qualities on spot and never has the reputation of the shipper been of so great importance. Demand was reported showing some shrinkage along seasonal lines but it was still fair in several quarters, according to reports last week.

Lime—New crop offerings have begun to appear at the origins and, as some had expected, some quotations have come through at levels suggesting the eventual downward readjustment of spot quotations. Buyers for consumption were disposed to permit any tendency downward to develop its possibilities to the full.

Mandarin—Though still showing firmness as a prominent characteristic, Italian oil lacked further change during the past week. Nor was demand the type apt to bring about a price rise.

Nutmeg—Competition was more active and quotations on West Indian oil were down to $3.55 as a minimum. The range was to $3.75 according to seller and quantity. East Indian nutmeg oil was steady but unchanged at $3.75 to $3.85. Demand left plenty of room for improvement—and improvement was expected, come the Fall.

Orange—Demand, so far as that part of the call that reached the spot market was concerned, was thought to have passed its summertime peak. Stocks were re-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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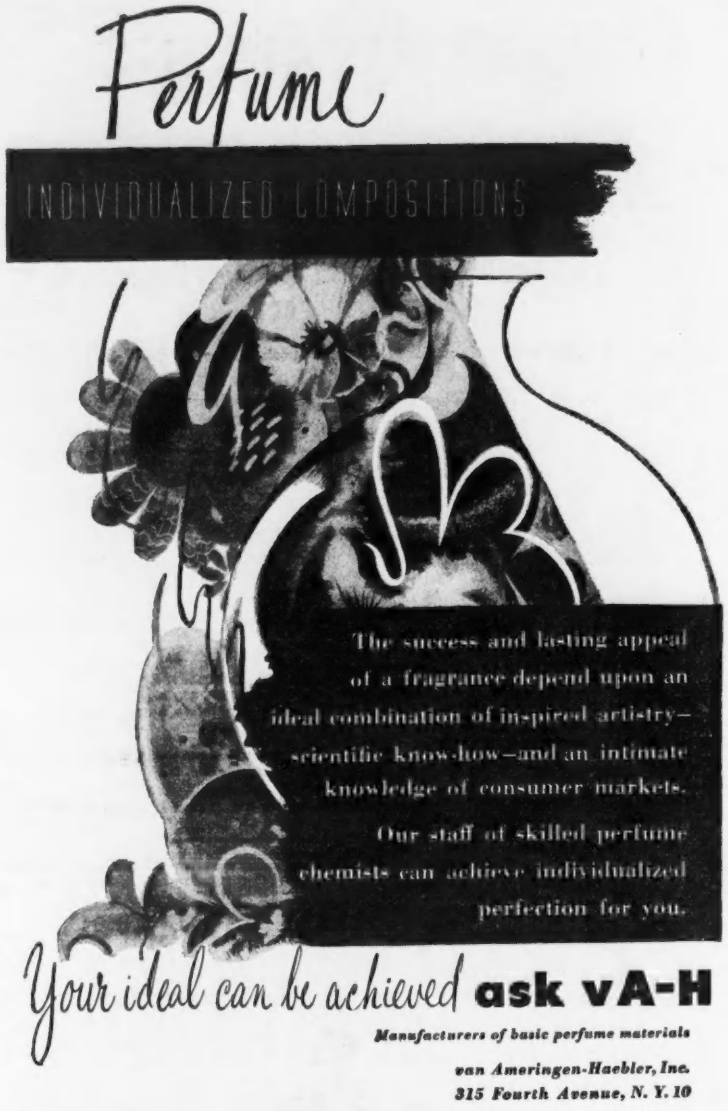
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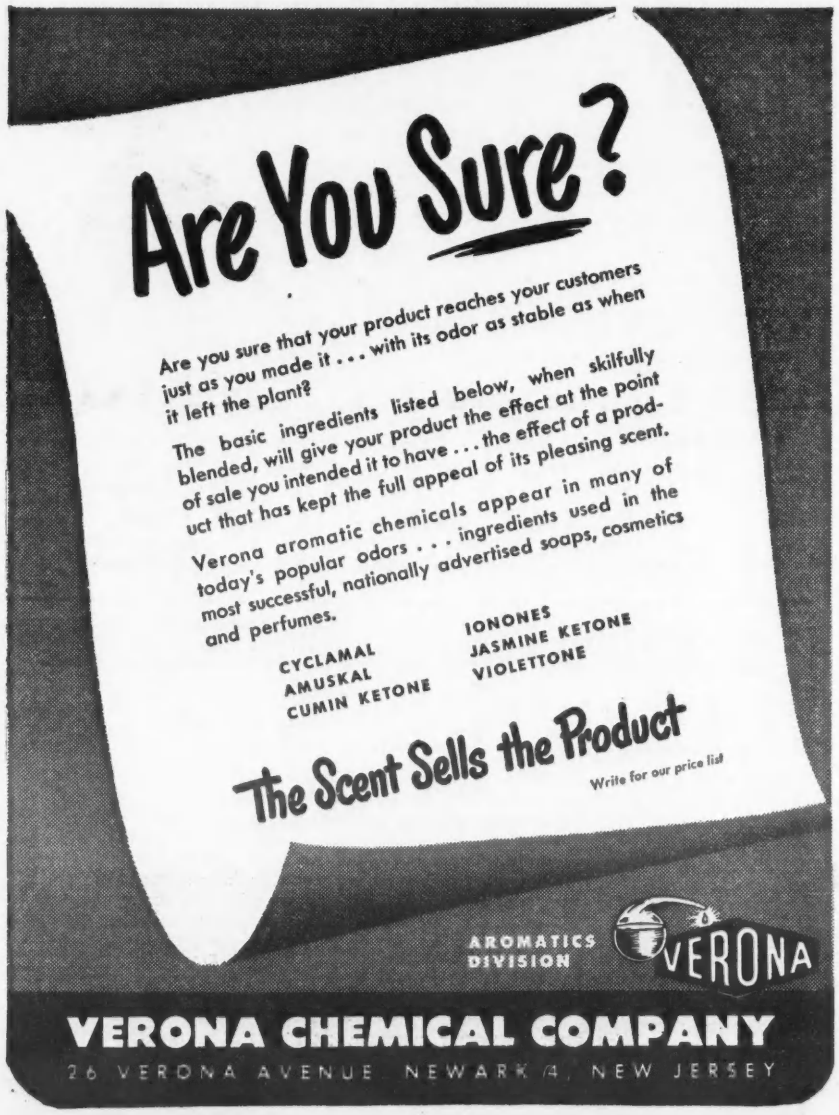
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ported excellent in size and the price situation appeared to have gathered some more unsettlement unto itself by the end of the past week. Floridian oil was down to 50c. to $1 per pound, quoted as to dealer, and California oil ranged 60c. to $1, same basis. Italian oil was in low supply and in almost as low request. Prices ranged $3.25 to $5.50 according to brand and quality.

Peppermint—The forecast of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics called for a 1949 production of 1,386,000 pounds, in comparison with 1,551,000 pounds produced in 1948. Acreage planted at 44,700 acres was 3,000 more than a year ago. The drop in oil production was expected to result from the unfavorable crop conditions in Michigan early in the growing season.

Petitgrain—Some took a much more competitive attitude toward offering of this oil and such quarters named prices as low as $2.15 per pound. As high as $2.80 was quoted in other directions but all suppliers reported an exceptionally narrow outlet at present.

Rosemary—Competition put prices on USP oil down to the basis of 75c. to $1.60 per pound, the range varying according to seller and quality of prompt delivery oil available here now.

Snakeroot—The minimum quotation on spot remained at $18.75 per pound but as high as $23.50 was being asked in some quarters—though based on the late course in raw material prices, it would be difficult to account for the higher end of the range.

Spearmint—The 1949 crop was expected to be 398,000 pounds, against 1948 production of 710,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The acreage this year was cut from 19,700 acres planted in 1948 to the 16,400 acres cultivated this year. Early season crop progress in Michigan and Indiana was poor and resulted in the drop in crop expectations.

Tansy—The spot market was up to $3.75 to $9 per pound on adverse expectations with respect to the amount of oil that will be available for 1949-1950 consumption.

Wormwood—The spot market was possibly a shade firmer since some suppliers felt that the amount of oil produced this year will be less than was made a year ago. However, spot quotations lacked change and dealers did expect to buy at more favorable prices this year in keeping with the trend in replacement costs on most items. However, it may be said that domestic oils at this time do not appear to be items of potential price weakness and the belief of dealers in lower prices may be merely that hope which, if deferred, maketh the heart sick.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic Aldehyde—Quotations prevailed at a minimum of $1.95 per pound. Demand has not been raised much if any by the prevailing situation with respect to raw material availability and cost.

Carvol—The comparative stability of raw material costs has solidified the position of this article regardless of the not especially active demand in consuming quarters in recent weeks.

Eugenol—The basic strength in clove spice has carried over into the market situation in eugenol. The latter item was not subject to even occasional shading. Demand was also a supporting item. Stocks were available in better than fair sized quantities.

Musk—Some gains in sales against the holiday demand for finished products have developed a better movement of this item in all of its forms. Prices were definitely very steady last week.

Vanillin—Movement has aided in the support of prices on vanillin and to this time that material has not felt adverse effects on consumption regardless of the fact that vanilla beans now sell at definitely attractive quotations.

Firmenich & Co. Buys Canadian Distributor

Firmenich & Co., essential oils and flavoring materials, New York, has purchased Carameed, Ltd., Toronto, Canada. The new subsidiary will handle all distribution in the Canadian market of the Firmenich and Chuit-Naef line of perfume and flavoring materials.

Charles C. Bryan, partner in Firmenich & Co., has been elected president of Carameed, Ltd., and Gavin L. Creed has been named vice-president. Ernst J. Arn will be in charge of sales of the Canadian organization.

Botanical Drugs

Continued from page 54

with the prices at which current stocks may be replaced in the primary market, according to some supliers. Current demand was poor enough also to stimulate competition.

Turmeric — Only future arrivals of Madras root were offered locally last week and such proposals turned up on the higher basis of 23c. to 24c. per pound Alleppey root was strictly nominal with last paid prices being 35c. per pound and now even future deliveries could not be had on a firm basis.

Seeds

Anise—Mexican and Syrian seed were advanced to 15c. to 15½c. per pound. Other varieties of this item held unchanged in price.

Cardamom—Stocks were so low that they might in truth be called nominal. Guatemalan decorticated material was much higher at $2.63 to $2.65 per pound and green, Alleppey goods were also far higher and strictly nominal at $2.65.

Celery—French seed held very firm on spot. At the origin, few quoted shipment seed on a firm basis; they told this market that "perhaps 23c. per pound c & f, in bond, might be done." Spot quotations stood at 25c. to 25½c. per pound but they were subject to confirmation at all times because of the situation at the origin. It was suggested that Germans using American dollars had been buying in France against the Fall needs of the krauts.

Coriander—Argentine seed continued to be advanced and it closed last week at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound. Little Italian was available and at 7c. to 7½c. seemed to be almost nominal.

Cumin—Morocco, Persian and Syrian seed were priced at 20c. to 20½c. per pound in comparison with a recent market about 2c. per pound above that limit.

Spices

Allspice—Mexican material was a small fraction higher at 18½c. to 19c. per pound under the impulse of more active request.

Cassia—Basically, strength still appeared in practically all primary markets. Spot quotations on Canton rolls were higher at 10¼c. to 10½c. per pound for the select quality; extra select, broken, 9½c. to 10c. All medium Saigon was slightly lower at 33c. to 34c. and the all thin was 40c. to 41c. Honan and Yunnan varieties were steady at unchanged prices on the spot.

Clove—Still strong everywhere and likely so to remain even when new crops are offered, both varieties of this material were objects of a better than fair request for deliveries from spot stocks that have shrunken materially in the past quarter.

Ginger—Markets everywhere continued to advance. On spot, African root was up to 47c. to 48c. per pound. Jamaica, No. 1, 48c. to 50c.; No. 2, 45c. to 46c.; No. 3, 44c. to 45c.; rhattoon, strictly nominal at 39½c. and said to unavailable. Foreign markets had nothing to offer and domestic consumers must depend on United States stocks pending the growth of new crops.

Pepper—Slump in activity, solely because of high prices and without relation to the fact that undersupply prevails in all foreign markets in the Far East, accounted for spot quotations on black material dropping to the basis of $1.36 to $1.37 per pound; afloat, $1.35 to $1.36; January-March shipment, $1 to $1.01. White pepper was woefully difficult to locate and few lots found buyers at $1.78 to $1.80.

Some of the pepper being tendered buyers against contracts was a disgrace in the matter of quality, according to some operators. In fact, some stuff tendered locally against contracts was about the worst this correspondent has ever seen. It seemed mainly to be sweepings, tailings, garbblings, and the like and how the stuff ever gained admittance here was a mystery to buyer and brokers alike.

Los Angeles Botanical Market

Los Angeles, August 18.—Black pepper continues to increase in price, present quotations of $1.28 to $1.30 were received, and white pepper is up a couple cents, quoted now at $1.55. The market remains dull and no price changes were reported for spices over the past week. Other quotations are:—Belladonna, leaf—$1.00 per pound. Marjoram, French type—37c. to 40c. per pound. Sage, Dalmatian type—23.5c. per pound for lots containing less than one percent stems. Savory, French type—21c. per pound. Savory, summer—20c. per pound. Sweet Basil—95c. per pound for lots containing less than one percent stems. Thyme, French type—nominal at 22.5c. per pound.

Chi. Cosmetic Chemists Plan Sept. 13 Meeting

The Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will meet at Henrici's Restaurant in the Merchandise Mart on September 13 at 6:30 p.m. Featured speaker for the meeting will be A. L. van Ameringen, who will discuss "Cosmetic Perfumery." In addition, George Kolar will speak on "What's New in Cosmetics."

M.M.&R. Assigns Jensen

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils, New York, has added Arthur R. Jensen to the staff of its Chicago sales office. Mr. Jensen will cover Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota. He was formerly general manager of the Lag Drug Company and had previously been associated with the Mutual Drug Company and the Eby Youngen Company.

Bids Wanted

Acetylene, Cleveland Transit Board (Cleveland, Ohio) resolution No. 850-49, August 26.

Adhesives, various, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo), invitation Project 3 (cycle 3), 88-C, August 25.

Antifreeze, Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies (Cleveland, Ohio) Ordinance No. 1101-49, August 26.

Asphalt, cutback, 50,000 gallons, U. S. Air Force Carswell Air Force Base, Ft. Worth, Tex.) invitation 4, August 25.

Asphalt varnish, 25,000 gallons, various deliveries, Navy Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 8052. September 1.

Baking powder, 56,480 pounds, State of New York Division of Standards and Purchases (Albany 1, N. Y.), invitation 1219, August 25.

Ball bearing cleaning solution, 1,488 quarts, Navy Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 8136, September 7.

Caustic soda, flake, 36,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 43, August 25.

Cleaning compound, 12,800 pounds, Navy Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 8138, September 7.

2,4-D, 1,000 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Jacksonville, Fla.) invitation CIVENG-3, August 26.

Drugs, various, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1573, August 25; various deliveries, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation A-9, August 24; for the period from October 1, 1949, through March 31, 1950, invitation A-10, August 25.

Enamel thinner, synthetic, 150 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.) invitation Project 3 (cycle 3), 88-A, August 25.

Floor cleaner, 3,500 gallons, Post Office Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 874, August 24.

Floor sealer, varnish type, 2,100 gallons, District of Columbia, Purchasing Office (Washington 1, D. C.) schedule 13767-A, August 24.

Floor wax, emulsion, 2,860 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13, N. Y.) invitation NY-W-17778, August 24; 5,200 gallons, liquid, 1,525 gallons; paste, 2,700 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.) invitation Project 3 (cycle 3), 88-B, August 25.

Formaldehyde solution, 35,750 gallons, Navy Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 8059, August 30.

Gasoline, various deliveries from November 1, 1949, through April 30, 1950, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 50-18, September 6.

Insulating varnish, 2,800 gallons, various deliveries, Navy Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 8052, September 1.

Lacquer thinner, 1,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 50, September 15.

Linseed oil, 550 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.) invitation Project 3 (cycle 3), 88-A, August 25.

Motor fuel, 90,000 barrels, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 22, August 30.

Oxygen, Cleveland Transit Board (Cleveland, Ohio) resolution No. 848-49, August 26.

Paint thinner, 2,520 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.) invitation Project 3 (cycle 3), 88-A, August 25.

Paints, various, 26,000 gallons, various deliveries, Navy Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 8017, August 29; 22,000 gallons, various deliveries, invitation 8046, August 31; 44,600 gallons, various deliveries, invitation 8047, August 31; 547 gallons, pigment, 396 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.) invitation Project 3 (cycle 3), 88-A, August 25; enamel, 550 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Philadelphia 37, Pa.) invitation 21, September 12; 2,663 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.) invitation Project 3 (cycle 3), 88-A, August 25.

Parkerizing compound, 7,500 pounds, various deliveries, Navy Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 8139, September 7.

Plastic phenol formaldehyde round rod, 114 feet, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 44, August 26; cellulose acetate tubing, 8,965, Navy Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 8077, August 26; sheets, 28,211,000 square inches, various deliveries, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-46; molding, 4,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Kelly Air Force, Tex.) invitation 32, August 25.

Propane gas, 18,000 gallons, Navy Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 8144, August 29.

Rinsing solution, 5,000 gallons, Navy Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 8137, September 7.

Sealing compound, 9,600 pounds, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45, Pa.) invitation 287, September 16.

Shellac varnish, 54 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo) invitation Project 3 (cycle 3), 88-A, August 25.

Soap, various, 125,685 pounds, various deliveries, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3-W-79926-R, August 26.

Spar varnish, 26,000 gallons, various deliveries, Navy Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 8052, September 1; 420 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.) invitation Project 3 (cycle 3) 88-A, August 25.

Steam cleaner, granular powder, 259,250 pounds, Navy Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 8133, September 7.

Superphosphate, for period from date of contract through June 30, 1950, Department of Agriculture (Division of Purchase and Traffic, Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 41-50, August 24.

Amino Acids Symposium in London

The food group of the Society of Chemical Industry is arranging a symposium on amino acids and protein hydrolysates. The sessions will run through September 28 to 30 and will be held in William Beveridge hall, Senate house, University of London.

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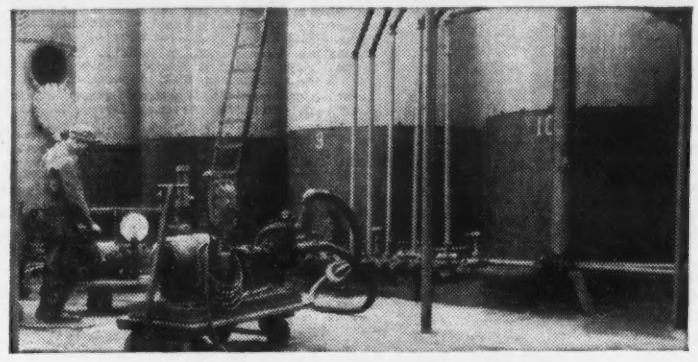

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Protective Coatings Materials

Metallic lead stabilized at higher levels, and makers of coatings materials took advantage of this pause to bring their schedules into line with previous increases. Advanced were metallic lead paste and a variety of lead-derived vinyl stabilizers. Other developments included rises in bone glue and orange shellac, and declines in both domestic and imported casein. The index remained firm at 208.6.

A boost of ¼ cent was applied to metallic lead paste, reflecting a similar increase in pig lead of two weeks ago. Producers pointed out that paste prices were still ⅜ cent out of line with metal costs, and that further advances in the pigment were coming up shortly, probably this week.

Production at plants of one leading producer, strikebound for nearly five weeks, resumes today. Settlement of the long-standing dispute was announced on Friday. Officials of the company expect to make prompt shipment on most items immediately because of the large inventories accumulated before the shutdown. There will be minor delays on some colors, but normalcy is due within the next few weeks.

Upward adjustments on vinyl stabilizers ranged from 1½ cents to 3 cents per pound, depending on the material. These moves, which were an outgrowth of the recent strength displayed by metallic lead, were applied according to the following breakdown:—Lead orthosilicate gels, 2 cents; dibasic lead phthalate, 2¾ cents; normal lead salicylate, 1½ cents; dibasic lead stearate, 1¾ cents, and tribasic lead sulphate, 3 cents per pound.

In shellac, the Calcutta market was stronger, and New York prices on superfine and TN grades advanced 1 cent and 2 cents per pound, respectively. Supplies of lemon lacs were said to be particularly scarce here, and superfine, though better fixed, was also narrow. Demand was spotty, but dealers were confident of a pick-up in business next month. Increases of 1 cent and ½ cent were effected on 40-jellygram and 65-jellygram grades of bone glue, respectively. Demand was reported better. Supplies were shorter because of the seasonal cut-back in production.

Argentina devalued the peso last week, lowering the country's currency on casein shipments to the United States from an exchange rate of 3.35 pesos to 3.98 pesos to the dollar. The action, which has been in an on-again-off-again state for more than a year, produced an immediate decline of 1¼ cents on domestic and imported grades in New York. Reportedly limited entirely to casein, the move, which is tantamount to a reduction of about 19 percent in the product, caused considerable trade speculation here. At week's end, there were divergent views on what course the market would take, some dealers predicting still lower prices and others maintaining that Argentine creameries would attempt to reap the benefit of the devaluation by holding firm.

Twenty-two paint and varnish wholesalers reported June dollar sales at $1,594,000, according to the Bureau of Census. This was an increase of 5 percent over sales of the previous month, but a drop of 2 percent from those of June, 1948. Twelve wholesalers reported June inventories by dollar value at $1,084,000, a gain of 14 percent over May and a rise of 10 percent over stocks held at the close of June a year earlier.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Glue, bone, 40 jellygrams, 1c. per lb.
65 jellygrams, ½c. per lb.
Lead, metallic paste, ¼c. per lb.
Orthosilicate gel, 2c. per lb.
Phthalate, dibasic, 2¾c. per lb.
Salicylate, normal, 1½c. per lb.
Stearate, dibasic, 1¾c. per lb.
Sulphate, tribasic, 3c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, WG, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, M, N, WG, 12c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, superfine, 1c. per lb.
TN, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Casein, dom., acid-precip., 1¼c. per lb.
Imp., acid-precip., 1¼c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, WW, X, 2c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
208.6	208.6	205.4	204.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—There was a better feeling in the market last week, although saleswise there was still nothing concrete to support this impression. Producers rather noted that demand for other paint materials had picked up and they expected that this rise in business would eventually find its way into this section. Call for both paint and ceramic grades of antimony oxide remained slight. Supplies were good. Prices continued on a par with previous levels.

Black, Acetylene — Availability continued good during the period. Consuming inquiry was moderate. The price structure was without variance.

Copper Oxide—The metal held firm at 17⅝c. per pound and the derivative pigment material was similarly unchanged. Demand was moderate. Stocks were ample.

Dry Colors — One major producer, strikebound for nearly five weeks, announced settlement of the dispute on Friday. Production operations at all plants of this company are due to get rolling today. Because of the sizable inventories accumulated before the walkout, officials report that the concern is in a position to make prompt shipment on most colors right away. On some items, which were not in sufficiently large supply before the shutdown, there will be minor delays, but it is expected that this situation will be righted within the next few weeks.

Meanwhile, sellers continued to hold the price line on chromes and other lead-based dry colors in the face of the recent strength displayed in the pig lead market. Demand remained lively during the period. Most observers believed that this was a temporary phenomenon resulting from the fact that consumer inventories were low and that buyers were anxious to take on supplies before the price went up. Quotations on chromes were as follows:—Reduced greens, 12¾c. to 28¾c.; CP greens, 36c. to 46¾c.; orange and yellow, 30¼c. per pound.

The supply position, which was adequate last week, was due for material improvement as a result of the strike settlement.

Earth Colors—The price structure was maintained all along the line last week. Stocks of both processed and natural materials were in ample availability. There was no substantial pick-up in demand during the seven days, although the volume of domestic business was said to be holding up well for the season. Sellers expected an influx of inquiries within the next few weeks.

Lead, Metallic Paste — Producers advanced schedules ¼c. per pound during the period, reflecting a similar rise in pig lead of two weeks ago. Suppliers noted that current paste listings were still ⅜c. out of line with the metal price, and that an increase would probably be forthcoming soon. Following are current quotations, f.o.b. works: — 20,000 to 40,000 pounds, 29c.; 10,000 to 20,000 pounds, 29½c.; 2,000 to 10,000 pounds, 30c., and 100 to 2,000 pounds, 30½c. per pound.

Lead Pigments—With the metal holding at 15⅛c., New York, and at 14.925c., East St. Louis basis, pigment prices stabilized at higher quotations. Call for these materials remained brisk, with buyers apparently still in the process of rebuilding depleted inventories. Supply-

Pine Gum Prices

Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended August 13 averaged $21.34 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, it was announced Friday by the Department of Agriculture. This compared with an average price of $21.24 for the previous week.

The average estimated content per standard barrel was 11.39 gallons of turpentine and 298.02 pounds of rosin. Percentages of gum by grade were WW, 49; WG, 19; N, 12; M, 10, and K and below, 10 percent. Receipts at twenty-four reporting plants totaled 35,446 standard barrels, an average of 1,477 barrels per plant, compared with 1,378 barrels a week ago.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Melting Point:
Cube-in-Mercury).110°-130°C
Color:
Resin (Neville Method)..2-4
60% solution in mineral spirits (Gardner Method) 14
Acid No.....Less than 1
Saponification No.....0
Iodine No.....100 to 110
Av. Sp. Gr. at 25°C....1.122
Av. wt. per gal.....9.35 lbs.
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Good Light Stability
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wise, the situation was adequate, although the strong demand for lead from non-paint enterprises was said to be making heavy inroads upon existing supplies.

Mercuric Oxides — Quicksilver held steady at $75 to $78 per flask. There was no large-lot buying, and very little of the smaller variety. Mercury salts were similarly stable, continuing at $2 to $2.02 per pound for red and $1.93 to $1.95 per pound for yellow. Business was fair, the material moving in moderate, but steady, volume. Stocks were ample throughout the market.

Zinc Oxide—Slabs were steady at 10c. per pound, East St. Louis basis, and pigments were similarly quotationally unchanged. Listings on 35 percent and 50 percent leaded grades stabilized at higher levels in the wake of recent increases of ¼c. and ⅜c., respectively. Consumer inquiry for these leaded oxides remained on the heavy side, with buyers apparently still in the process of building up depleted stocks. Overall, the supply position of zinc oxides remained moderately tight. Producers, however, expected that the situation would ease some next month when buyers were believed due to slacken demand.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate — Arrivals during the period under review totaled 1,800 bags of whiting from London. In the market there was no substantial change. Stocks were plentiful all around. Inquiry remained dull, but was due for a pickup when the Fall painting season got underway.

Clay — Importations during the past seven days were reported at 4,467 tons of clay from Avonmouth and Fowey. The market was otherwise without feature.

Mica—Supplies were ample, as demand continued fair. The price structure was without variance. Imported last week were 400 cases of mica from Buenos Aires, London and Rio de Janeiro.

Natural Resins

Trading in New York remained sluggish during the period. Most gums, with the exception of No. 1 dammar, were in good supply. Prices were without change. Imported during the past seven-day period were 406 bags of dammar from Bangkok, Singapore and London.

Shellac — Calcutta was somewhat stronger last week, and New York prices on superfine and TN lacs were advanced 1c. and 2c. per pound, respectively. Demand here was on the spotty side, but dealers were confident that there would be a substantial upturn in business the early part of next month. Stocks of No. 1 and No. 2 lemons were quite scarce, and superfine, though better fixed, was also narrow. The continued shortage of the better grades of orange shellac in this country was attributed to the fact that Indian producers have been having great difficulty in getting the raw lac into the Calcutta market because of transportation and other internal problems. Arrivals during the period totaled 900 bags of seedlac and 50 bags of sticklac from Bangkok. Following are current market quotations:—Bleached, bonedry, 61½c. to 64c.; bleached, refined, 71½c. to 74c.; lemon No. 1, 68c. to 69c.; lemon No. 2, 66c. to 68c.; superfine, 62c. to 63c., and TN, 60c. to 61c. per pound.

Lacquer Materials

Film Scrap — Export demand was reported quite brisk during the week, as reserves of American dollars abroad apparently were on the increase. In fact, overseas calls were said to be so heavy that output was reportedly lagging behind demand. Nevertheless, the overall position remained adequate. The crimp in supply was attributed rather to recent fires at processing plants, rather than to any basic shortage of material. Prices were maintained at 11c. for the colored and 13c. per pound for water-white.

Vinyl Stabilizers—Prices in this section were advanced 1½c. to 3c. per pound, depending on the material, last week in line with recent advances in pig lead. Both 50 percent and 60 percent lead orthosilicate gels were raised 2c. Dibasic lead phthalate received a 2¾c. boost, while normal lead salicylate was upped 1½c. per pound. Dibasic lead stearate was hiked 1¾c., and tribasic lead sulphate was increased 3c. per pound. Following are current listings on the above-named materials: — Lead orthosilicate gel, 50 percent, 30¾c.; lead orthosilicate gel, 60 percent, 29¼c.; dibasic lead phthalate, 39¼c.; normal lead salicylate, 42¾c.; dibasic lead stearate,

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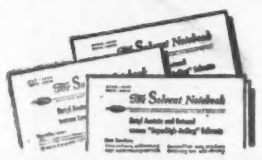

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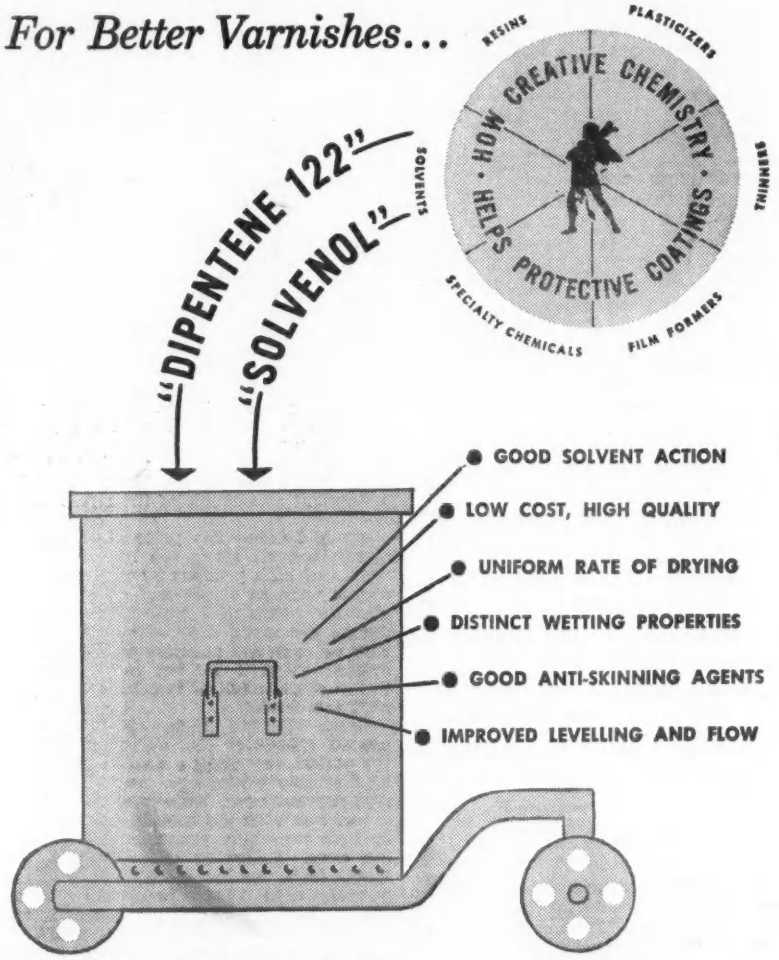

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Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended August 19 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

Price per 100 lbs.

	Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday	l.c.l. ex whse.
B	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$7.10	$7.85
D	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.10	7.85
E	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.36	7.55	8.30
F	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.42	7.55	8.30
G	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.42	7.55	8.30
H	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44	7.55	8.30
I	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44	7.55	8.30
K	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44	7.55	8.30
M	6.63	6.56	6.56	6.56	6.56	7.55	8.30
N	6.63	6.56	6.56	6.56	6.56	7.55	8.30
WG	6.63	6.56	6.56	6.56	6.56	7.55	8.30
WW	6.63	6.63	6.63	6.63	6.63	7.65	8.40
X	6.63	6.63	6.63	6.63	6.63	7.65	8.40
	Drums						
Sales	900	300					
Receipts	1,407	322	91	1,059	377		
Shipments	8						
Stocks	32,846	33,168	33,259	34,318	34,695		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York (ret. dms.) tanks f.o.b. N.Y. (7 lbs.) Friday	l.c.l. ex whse.
Per gal.	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.44	.52½
Sales, bbls.	320	320	320	...	...		
Receipts, bbls.	409	211	1,186	452	385		
Shipments, bbls.	365	31	146	30	...		
Stocks, bbls.	10,322	10,502	11,542	11,964	13,240		

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—The supply position was reported to be easing gradually. Availability of long fibers was still extremely difficult, and producers believed that it was unlikely that production would be able to catch up with demand this year. Short grades were better fixed, although deliveries were still subject to delays of three to four weeks. Sellers believed that the situation in shorts might be rectified within the next sixty to ninety days. Meanwhile, demand was beginning to intensify during the week, as the asbestos industry moved into its peak season. Prices were maintained all along the line, and there was little likelihood of a change within the immediate future. Arrivals last week totaled 78 bales of asbestos from Manchester.

Casein—The devaluation of the Argentine peso, which has blown hot and cold for more than a year, became a reality last week, as that currency was lowered from an exchange rate of 3.35 pesos to 3.98 pesos to the dollar. Banking authorities here pointed out that this fiscal operation was entirely an outgrowth of Argentina's intricate preferential rate system, which provides for specific exchange rates on special commodities going to special countries. Thus, the move, which was reportedly limited solely to casein, in no way affected the country's official parity rate of five to one.

Although the financial aspects of the development were somewhat complicated, the reaction in the New York casein market was clear-cut and simple. Prices declined, domestic and imported grades sinking 1¼c. per pound each. Standard-grade American material was quoted at 18¾c. to 19¾c., while Argentine brought 17¾c. to 18¾c. per pound. Arrivals last week totaled 250 bags of casein from Havre.

The initial impact notwithstanding, Argentina's monetary upheaval, which was tantamount to a reduction of about 19 percent on casein, caused considerable trade speculation here. Some dealers felt that Argentine creameries would have to go along with the devaluation and reduce quotations the full amount of the fiscal adjustment. This was based on the fact that demand for imported casein in this country has been very sluggish. However, reports from Buenos Aires last week indicated that producers there were making every effort to maintain prices, banking their hopes on the paucity of American casein production. This maneuver, if successful, would mean that Argentine sellers would reap the benefit of the devaluation for themselves instead of passing along the saving to American buyers.

Glue—Two grades of bone glue were advanced last week, 40 jellygram rising 1c. and 65 jellygram moving up ½c. per pound. Because of reduced Summer production, a normal seasonal trend, and stepped-up buying the supply position was said to have narrowed somewhat. Other bone grades were not affected by the move. Following are current bone glue quotations:—40 jellygrams, 15½c.; 65 jellygrams, 17c.; 80 jellygrams, 18c. 110 jellygrams, 19c.; 130 jellygrams, 21c., and over 150 jellygrams, 24c. per pound. Imported last week were 39 bags of bones from Buenos Aires.

Graphite—Arrivals during the week totaled 69 cases of graphite from Genoa.

Gypsum—Importations last week were reported at 11,720 tons of crude gypsum from Dingwall and Little Narrows.

Synthetic Adhesives—The Bureau of Census reported total consumption for June at 5,988,000 pounds, which compares with 5,948,000 pounds in May and 6,037,000 pounds in June, 1948. Stocks at the close of June totaled 3,367,000 pounds, as opposed to 4,239,000 pounds on May 31 and 3,967,000 pounds at the close of June, last year.

Cleveland Paint Club Plans Golf Tourney on August 25

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will be host to the Detroit Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at a golf outing on August 25 at the Acacia Country Club. More than thirty members of the Detroit organization are expected to attend, and the arrangements committee has promised an expanded program for the occasion.

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Hubbert Appointed Delegate To U.N. Conservation Parley

Dr. M. King Hubbert, associate director of research of the Shell Oil Company's exploration and production research laboratory, has been named by Secretary of Interior J. A. Krug as a United States delegate to the United Nations Scientific Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources. The conference, which is international in scope, will be held at Lake Success, N. Y., from August 17 to September 6.

Naval Stores: Apr.-June

Production of gum and wood turpentine in the United States in the April-June quarter of 1949 totaled 181,810 barrels, compared with 183,240 barrels in corresponding 1948 quarter. Stocks at the end of the quarter of this year were 218,490 barrels, as opposed to 200,990 barrels.

Production of gum and wood rosin for the quarter totaled 521,050 drums, compared with 566,300 drums in the 1948 quarter. Stocks this year on June 30 amounted to 719,140 drums, compared with 401,170 drums at the close of March in the previous year.

Details of naval stores supply, demand and stocks in the April-June quarter this year are as follows:—

Supply and Distribution

	Turpentine Barrels (50 gals.)	Rosin Drums (520 lbs.)
Carryover, April 1	229,690	618,230
Production	181,810	521,050
Imports	4,485	167
Supply	415,985	1,139,447
Carryover, June 30	318,490	719,140
Exports	40,360	159,219
Apparent consumption	157,135	261,088

Production

Gum	102,560	264,270
Wood	79,250	*256,780
Steam-distilled	46,180	.....
Destructively-distilled	800	.....
Sulphate	32,270	.....

Consumption by Industries

Abattoirs	.....	56
Adhesives and plastics	40	4,480
Asphaltic products	36	279
Automobiles and wagons	18	9
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	15,498	†65,657
Ester gums and synthetic resins	1,587	42,571
Foundries and foundry supplies	149	694
Furniture	27	.....
Insecticides and disinfectants	8	595
Linoleum and floorcovering	.....	8,261
Matches	.....	111
Oils and greases	4	3,658
Paint, varnish, and lacquer	3,330	21,484
Paper and paper size	.....	81,237
Printing ink	55	1,407
Railroads and shipyards	1,320	1,139
Rubber	23	2,025
Shoe polish and shoe materials	772	1,058
Soap	.....	17,258
Other industries	29	675
Total industrial reported	22,896	†253,014

Carryover Locations

Production points	111,310	527,560
Gum stills	55,360	427,910
Wood plants	55,950	99,650
Southern concentration points	46,900	113,480
Industrial plants	19,430	67,250
Distribution points	40,850	10,850
Central	21,130	4,970
Eastern	15,080	4,880
Western	4,640	1,000

Miscellaneous Production

	Barrels (50 gals.)
Dipentine	5,740
Pine oil	32,300
Pinetar	28,030
Rosin oil	5,350
Other monocyclic hydrocarbons	10,340

* Total primary production of FF wood rosin. Stocks exclude by-products, such as "B wood resin," produced in refining FF wood rosin to paler grades.

† Includes, as rosin consumed, the "B wood resin" produced in refining FF wood rosin to paler grades. No data are reported on the consumption of "B wood resin" as such.

Synthane Transfers Wilson

The Synthane Corporation, laminated plastics manufacturer, Oaks, Pa., has transferred Edward W. Wilson from its Chicago office staff to the sales department and has assigned him to the Milwaukee office. Mr. Wilson was associated with the Chicago office of the Western Electric Company before joining Synthane.

Metal Cans Shipments: April

Total shipments of metal cans during April, 1949, showed slight decrease, according to the Bureau of the Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of the weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In the month of April metal can shipments on this basis amounted to 205,081 short tons, as compared with the 215,371 short tons shipped during March.

Trade Briefs

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, has announced that its "Good-Rite Resin 50" will be furnished in fifty-pound bags in the future, instead of in 200-pound drums.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has prepared a "Color Conditioning" survey for the mining industry which recommends the use of proper paint colors in coal mines to improve visibility and increase safety.

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Obituaries

Herbert Austin

Herbert Austin, owner of Herbert Scott & Co., special chemical machinery manufacturer, Fall River, Mass., died recently in Somerset. He was seventy-five years old. Mr. Austin was born in England and joined the George Scott & Sons chemical company in London and became a director in 1900. Later he migrated to Fall River to open a branch office of the firm which he owned at the time of his death.

Charles F. R. Brotherton

Charles F. R. Brotherton, former chairman of Brotherton & Co., Ltd., Leeds, England, died recently at his home at Kirkham Hall, near Malton. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Brotherton retired from the chairmanship of the firm in February, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Capt. Bertram Ratcliffe. He had devoted all of his adult life to the family business and was also well-known for his charitable works in the fields of health and chemistry.

Dr. Norman N. Gould

Dr. Norman N. Gould, discoverer of the Amarillo, Tex., oil and gas field, died recently in Norman, Okl. He was eighty-one years old.

In 1900 he founded the department of geology at the University of Oklahoma and later the State Geological Survey. He was twice president of the Oklahoma Academy of Science and was a past vice-president of the American Mining Congress.

Henry G. Martin

Henry G. Martin, assistant secretary of the Standard Oil Company (N.J.), died recently at his home in New York. He had been with Standard Oil sixteen years and assumed the assistant secretaryship in 1944. He was fifty-seven years old. Before joining Standard Oil, Mr. Martin was associated with the Philadelphia cotton firm of G. H. McFaddin & Brothers, and for some time was manager of their Lima, Peru, offices.

James J. Morgan

James Jay Morgan, former president of Hall & Ruckel, Inc., cosmetics and chemicals manufacturer, New York, died recently of uremia while vacationing in Batavia, N. Y. He was seventy-one years old.

Mr. Morgan began his business career in investment and brokerage activities in New York before joining the chemical firm, from which he retired as president two years ago.

Michael S. Quaid

Michael S. Quaid, chief chemist of the Benjamin Moore Paint Company, Elizabeth, N. J., died recently at New England Baptist hospital, Boston. Mr. Quaid was a member of the board of directors and had been associated with Moore since 1922. He was forty-seven years old.

Thomas J. Stewart

Thomas J. Stewart, president of the National Association of Glue Manufacturers, died recently at his home in Teaneck, N. J. He was seventy-one years old.

Mr. Stewart joined Milligan & Higgins Corporation, New York glue manufacturers, while still in his teens, and worked his way up to the company's presidency. He retired in 1945 and the following year was made president of the National Association of Glue Manufacturers.

Dr. William F. Boos, an expert on poisons, died recently in Fall River, Mass. He was seventy-nine years old. He had been an expert for the government in pure food and drug prosecutions since 1908. He was also a medico-legal expert for the Federal government and the State of Massachusetts.

Edward Caldwell, founder and former president of the McGraw-Hill Book Company, and at one time a member of the staff of *The Electrical World,* died recently at his home in New York City. He was eighty-eight years old.

Douglas D. Monroe, assistant general sales manager of the Texas Company, died recently in Union Memorial hospital, Baltimore. He was forty-eight years old. He had been associated with the Texas Company more than twenty years.

Joseph McC. Howland, vice-president and director of the Federal Paint Company, New York, died recently at his home in Summit, N. J. He had been with the firm since 1919. He was also a vice-president and director of the Howland-Mutual Lumber Company, Brooklyn. He was sixty years old.

American-Marietta Changes Los Angeles Firm's Name

American-Marietta Company of California is the new name of the concern formerly known as Leon Finch, Ltd., Los Angeles. In 1945 American-Marietta Company, Chicago, acquired ownership of Leon Finch and has operated it as a wholly-owned subsidiary. The company manufactures lacquers and enamels for finishing industrial products as well as a complete line of automotive refinishing materials. Mr. Finch, who founded the business in 1931, has retired because of ill health.

Transatlantic Pigment Corp. Formed to Deal in Dry Colors

The Transatlantic Pigment Corporation has been formed in New York to export raw materials for the dry color industry and to import and export pure and reduced dry colors. The stockholders of the corporation are owners of a dry color plant in Europe. Address of the firm is 15 Park Row, New York 7, and its telephone number is Worth 4-3947.

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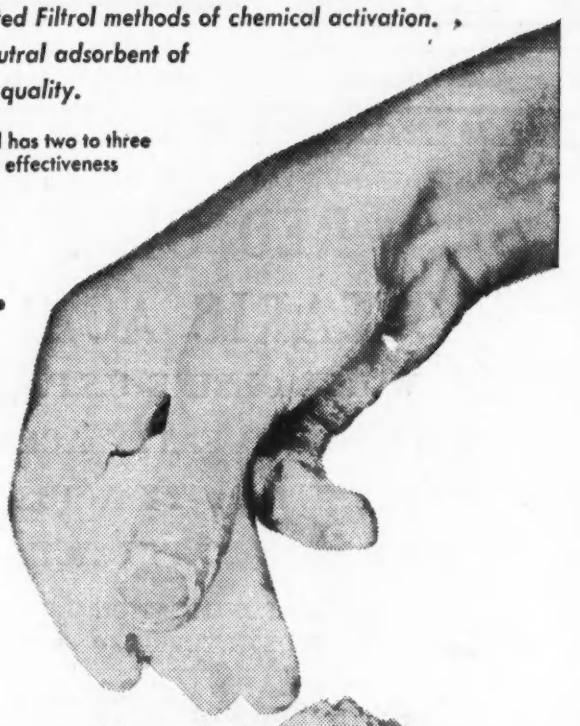

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Sharp price advances featured the fats and oils market last week and were led by cottonseed oil. This strength was reflected in competing edible oils and the trend was upward for practically the entire list. Trading was light locally, while business for western account was reported active. Price index advanced to 130.9, compared with 123.4, the week previous and 204.5, for this time last year.

Crude cottonseed oil was boosted sharply, advancing two and three-quarter cents per pound for August delivery. Demand was reported active and offerings were scarce for immediate shipment. Futures also were stronger and lifted about two cents per pound. The advance was reflected in bleachable cottonseed oil futures and new highs were scored for this movement. September registered the biggest gain and increased the premium over deferred deliveries.

Increased demand for soybean oil, coupled with the drastic advance in the beans, which made new highs, lifted the oil two and one-quarter cents per pound. Peanut oil was scarce and light sales took place at an increase of two cents. Coconut oil was stiffened by higher copra and scarcity of oil for prompt shipment and was raised one and one-half cents. Copra advanced about $17.50 per ton. Corn oil also was scarce and advanced two and one-quarter cents per pound.

Tallow and grease were in active request and soapmakers purchased moderate quantities at an increase of one-half cent per pound. Offerings were scarce and bids for additional quantities at the higher level were not accepted. Export inquiry was fairly active.

Oleo oil and stearine were lifted one and one-half cent and one cent, respectively. Lard was raised one-quarter cent. Other animal fats were unchanged, but firmer.

Linseed oil was reduced three cents per pound for spot and balance of August delivery, while September forward was advanced three-tenths cent per pound. Tung oil continued to climb upward and business took place at an advance of one and three-quarter cents per pound. Available supplies of this oil were limited and closely held.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures market was featured by steadily advancing prices last week. Active demand reported for short covering and buying for western account and drastic advances in crude cottonseed oil resulted in new highs for this move. September received most attention scoring the biggest gains and further widening its premiums above deferred positions. September was up about 6c. from the low of the season and about 200 points over October and 300 points above December. March reached new season's highs.

Crude oil was boosted to 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Valley and sold in Texas at 17c. per pound for August shipment. Offers for August were scarce at the advance. September was quoted at 16c. f.o.b. Texas.

Refined cottonseed oil disappearance during June totaled 348,280 barrels, compared with 310,070 barrels in May and 157,930 barrels, in June last year. Total consumption during the first eleven months of the crop season, August-June amounted to 3,442,970 barrels, against 2,985,000 barrels for the same period last year. The visible supply of refined oil was estimated at 760,300 barrels, June 30, compared with 424,600 barrels, for the same time last year.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended August 19, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	389	18.65	15.40	17.45S
October	501	15.98	14.07	14.78—14.75S
December	361	14.77	13.35	13.75—13.76S
January				13.71@13.95
March	62	14.30	13.32	13.42@13.60
May	2	13.40	13.38	13.42@13.60
July	7	13.60	13.20	13.25@13.50

Total sales, 1,322 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil sold at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, August, Valley, and 16½c. first half September. Trading continued light. Soybean oil was nominal at 13½c. to 14c., tankcars, August-September. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, quoted $67 per ton, first half September; $65, September, and $63 October, basis Memphis. Cottonseed hulls quoted at $5 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. mills, September-October.

Linseed Oil

While raw linseed oil for spot delivery was 3c. per pound, lower than a week ago, futures developed a firmer tone and were advanced 3/10c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 18.60c. per pound, New York, spot and balance of August delivery. September was increased to 18.10 per pound, tankcars and October-December to 17.60c. same basis. This was due to firmness in flaxseed and light receipts from the country. Stocks of oil on spot were limited and sellers were generally offering September forward delivery. Trading was reported spotty both for prompt and forward needs. Inquiry for futures slackened last week, following a good volume placed the week previous for last quarter of the year requirements.

Minneapolis—Volume of linseed oil sales tapered off during the week but there was still a fair business in smaller round lots and a brisk trade in packaged linseed oil. Prices settled off quite sharply during the first week of August and current price is 18c. per pound, tanks, zone 1, for August shipment, 17.2c. per pound for September shipment, and 16.6c. per pound for October-December.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	8,100,000	6,500,000
Since Sept. 1	327,558,000	369,084,000

Flaxseed—Steady demand for seed and light offerings stiffened the market. Bulk of seed arrivals was delivered against former orders.

Minneapolis—Cash flaxseed was firmer on the Minneapolis Grain Exchange last week, buyers were avid for seed and the country unwilling to sell in volume. Receipts were fairly heavy for the second consecutive week. Most of the seed coming to market was applied on old contracts but there was also a fair volume in the spot position. This spot flax sold at $3.85, even though one or two of the crusher plants were plugged with arrivals and buyers representing these firms were not in the market for a few days.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1948-49	1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	1947-48
This week	1,932,700	1,173,000	42,500	10,200
Since Sept. 1	32,410,500	24,758,400	5,975,000	4,025,200

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Coconut oil, 1½c. per lb.
Copra, $17.50 per ton.
Corn oil, 2¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, 2¾c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Lard, ¼c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Oleo oil, 1½c. per lb.
stearine, 1c. per lb.
Peanut oil, 2c. per lb.
Soybean oil, 2¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, 1¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced
Linseed oil, 3c. per lb.
Palm oil, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
130.9	123.4	114.3	204.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Cottonseed Crush Smaller: June

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during June and May, 1949, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	June 1949	May 1949
	Tons	
Receipts	15,170	19,319
Crushed	196,855	261,911
Stocks at mills	161,757	343,442

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	65,569,000	87,873,000
Stocks at mills	32,586,000	58,262,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	97,996,000	115,419,000
Factory and whse. stocks	186,268,000	227,587,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	85,660	117,678
Stocks at mills	88,354	104,700

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	47,592	61,571
Stocks at mills	109,858	113,443

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	*57,837	79,906
Stocks at mills	†180,898	201,612

* Includes 14,889 bales first cut, 41,153 bales second cut, and 1,795 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 636.4; first cut, 603.0; second cut, 649.1; and mill run, 621.0 pounds.

† Includes 23,875 bales first cut, 150,634 bales second cut, and 6,389 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Demand was reported in moderate quantities for prompt needs. Prices steady and unchanged.

Coconut—Higher cost of copra and scarcity of oil for spot shipment further stiffened this market and quotations were boosted 1½c. per pound. Crude oil was lifted to 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast immediate shipment. September was sold at 15c. and October 14c., same basis.

Copra—This market was firmer and sales were reported at $177.50 per short ton, f.o.b. Pacific coast, August shipment, with offerings boosted to $187.50 and September to $185. Offers for August shipment were light.

Corn—Crude was advanced to 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, a net gain of 2¼c. for the week. Offerings of both crude and refined oil were extremely light and demand was good for August shipment. Refined oil was higher and nominal at 19c. tankcars, mills.

Oiticica—Inquiry was light last week, but the market remained steady. Liquid was quote at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery and 19½c. to 19¾c., drums as to quantity.

Olive—Demand was reported improved for oil on the spot. Prices were unchanged and well held. Spanish oil was quoted at $3.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid and Moroccan at $3.35 to $3.40. Imports of late have been light and totaled 20 drums at New York last week.

Palm—Stocks on the spot were reduced 1c. per pound, to 12¼c., drums for moderate quantities. Tankcars were quoted at 10.80c. per pound, New York for September delivery.

Peanut—Sharp advances in edible oils, coupled with a marked scarcity of peanut oil, resulted in an advance of 2c. per pound. Last sales were reported at 20c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Southeast and 18½c., Texas for August shipment. September shipment was quoted at 16c. Texas. Refined oil was scarce and nominal at 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Active demand for August delivery reported for short covering and sharp advance of beans boosted quotations to 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, advancing the price 2¼c. for the week. Sales took place at 14¼c., September, 12c. October and 11½c. November-December. Refined edible was higher and nominal at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Alkali and clarified refined were advanced 1c. to 15.95c. and 14.95c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, respectively.

Tung—This market continued to climb under limited offerings and a good inquiry for prompt delivery. Sales were reported up to 24¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, a net increase of 1¾c., with sellers holding for 24½c. Available supplies of oil have been steadily reduced. Drums ranged from 25¾c. to 36¼c. depending upon quantity for prompt delivery.

Los Angeles—Cottonseed oil continued to advance last week. Peanut and soyean oils also were stronger. Coconut oil is still scarce for immediate shipment and up 1c. from last week.

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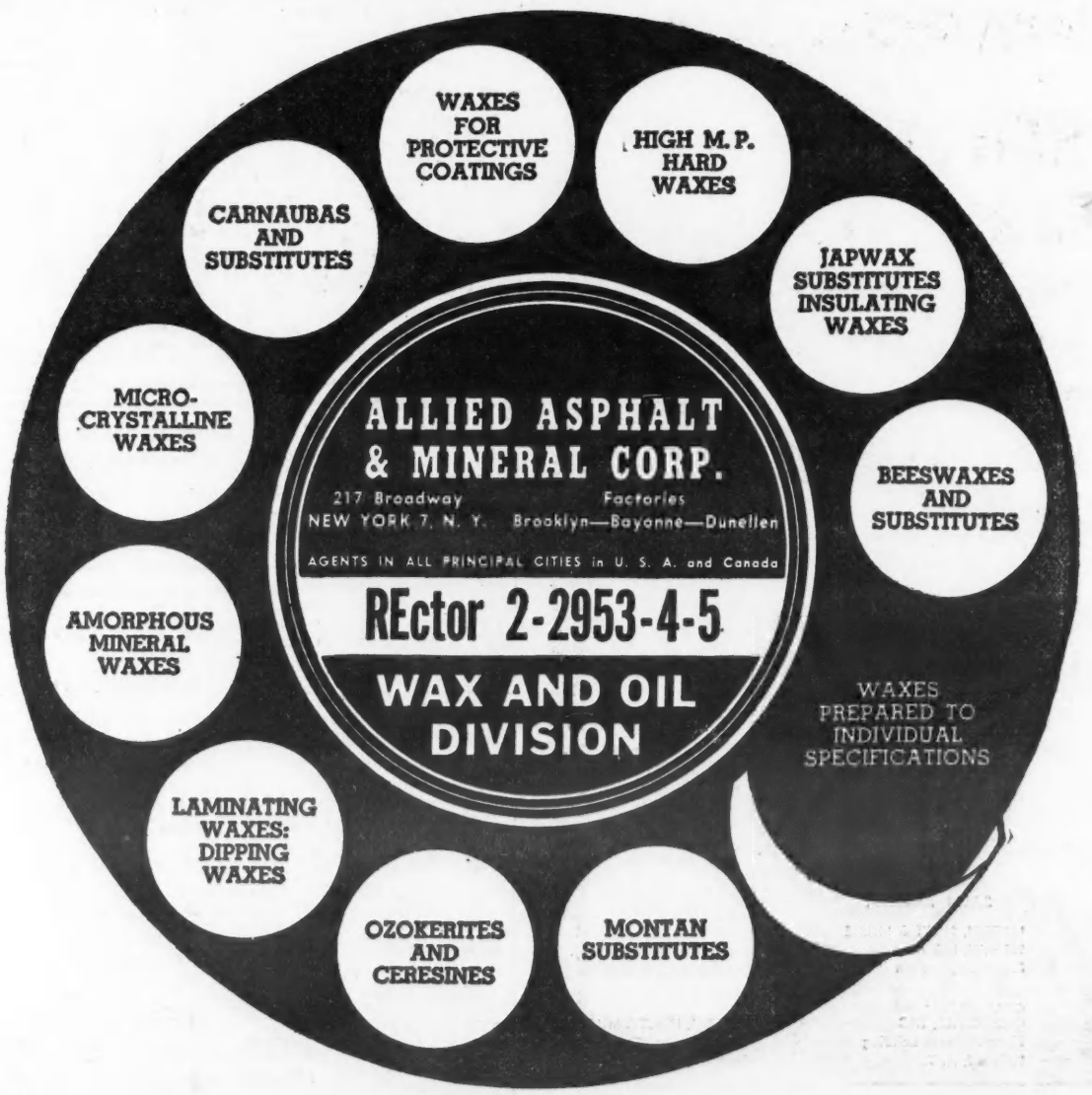
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Tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, were quoted as follows:—

Castor, No. 1, tankcars, 18.75c. per pound, and No. 3, 17.5c. per pound; coconut, crude, 16c. per pound; corn, refined, 19.5c. per pound; cottonseed, crude, 15.5c. per pound; refined, f.o.b. Los Angeles, 20c. per pound; peanut, crude, f.o.b. mill, 18c. per pound; refined, 22c. per pound; soybean, crude, 13c. per pound; refined, 16.25c. per pound; tung, 23.25c. per pound.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Prices were advanced ½c. per pound for all grades. Sales of moderate volume were reported at the advance. Inquiry continued active. Producers limited offerings at the higher levels. Choice white was quoted at 7c. per pound, loose, delivered; yellow, 5¾c. and house, 5½c.

Lard—Market was steadier with the advance of vegetable oils. Prices were up about ¼c. per pound. Trading was fair. Export business was good. The Army purchased 3,000,000 pounds and 2,000,000 pounds were taken for shipment to Mexico. Cash lard was quoted at 13¼c. per pound tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Market was stronger under active demand and quotations were lifted ½c. per pound. Soapmakers bought moderate quantities at the advance and bids for additional quantities were turned down. Offers were scarce and small lots commanded premiums. Fancy was sold 7¼c. per pound, loose, delivered, extra at 7c. and special 6¾c. same basis.

Animal Oils

Degras—Tight supply condition in crude degras continued to keep the market in a strong position. Neutral and other refined grades were firm. Business was restricted by the limited supplies. Imports totaled 357 drums at New York last week.

Grease Oils—This market was firmer, with the higher cost of tallow and grease. Prices of all grades were strong and tended upward.

Oleo Oil—Higher quotations were named for extra, and ranged from 14½c. to 15c. per pound, tierces, New York, according to seller.

Tallow Oil—Trading was light. Quotations were firm, with pressing stock and ranged from 10¾c. to 12c. per pound, tierces, according quantity and seller.

Oleo Stearine—Higher cost of competing oils stiffened this material and the market was advanced to 11c. per pound, barrels, New York delivery.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was quiet, but offerings for shipment were firmly held, as this was reflected locally. Large lots of tanked Newfoundland oil were quoted at 10c. per pound, drums, exdock and smaller quantities at 11c. to 12c. exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Crude Fish—Reports from the Chesa-

Joins Minnesota Linseed

Carl H. Schinke has been named director of linseed oil sales of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Company, Minneapolis, effective September 1. Mr. Schinke entered the linseed oil business in Des Moines, Ia., with the Midland Linseed Products Company. In 1922 he joined the Bisbee Linseed Company. He served as a sales representative in Pittsburgh, was later made manager of the company's Chicago Heights plant, and in 1948 was named assistant secretary.

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peake Bay section state that menhaden fish catch continued light, with low oil yield. Inquiry was fairly active for crude oil, Last sale was reported at 6½c. per pound, loose, works, with 7c. generally asked. Market was steady and offerings limited.

Los Angeles—The market for sardine oil is at a standstill and will remain so until settlement of the price dispute in the pilchard industry. Some sardine oil moved in Monterey, Calf., at 6.75c., while the market at San Pedro was nominal at 8c. A small amount of tuna oil was sold at San Pedro, Calif., with prices quoted there from 4c. to 4.5c. per pound.

Refined Fish—Market was firmer with higher crude and competing oils. There was less selling pressure and sellers were generally holding light pressed oil at 9.70c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—More activity was noted in cottonseed meal, especially for immediate and prompt shipment. A few cars of new crop meal were sold in South Georgia and South Alabama at $69 to $70 per ton for 41 percent with $5 less for 36 percent. Straight September was discounted about $4 per ton. There is still a squeeze on nearby shipments since the cotton crop delayed somewhat due to rains which caused a heavy foliage. The boll weevils have been very active. More poison was used this year than in previous years, but still weevils are taking a heavy toll. A limited tonnage of 41 percent loose slab cake was offered at $59 to $60 per ton, Valley, August shipment. It is still a little too soon for new crop trading in volume out of the Mississippi Valley. There has been very little interest in September and forward on cottonseed meal.

Linseed Meal—With demand off, the market was easier and prices declined for prompt shipment.

Minneapolis—Demand for linseed meal was only fair and prices settled down to $57 to $58 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, August-September shipment. Shipping orders on new business were brisk but buyers appeared reluctant to take more than minimum needs. Interest in forward meal was slow and crushers discounted prices 50c. a month without stirring up much buying interest.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	15,960,000	10,080,000
Since Sept. 1	365,160,000	311,140,000

Peanut Meal—Supplies of peanut meal are practically exhausted except for occasional resale cars at a nominal price of $81 per ton basis South Georgia and South Alabama. The few peanuts that are released each week for crushing have been negligible. Until the Government releases additional peanuts for crushing the supply of peanut meal will be very, very limited.

Soybean Meal—August Soybean Meal was practically unobtainable. Resale prices have been reported as high as $95 per ton bulk Decatur with September prices being indicated at $85.50 to $87.50. New crop quotations ranged from $64.50 to $65.50 per ton October through December with October through September $1 per ton less. There is still not enough soybean meal in the southeast to establish market prices.

Waxes

Carnauba—Higher cost of replacements continued to affect business. Exporters raised prices for shipments of fatty and yellow wax, but buyers refused to meet the higher levels. Firm conditions prevailed in the Brazilian market following that government's price support program on carnauba. Trading locally was quiet.

Ouricury—Crude wax for shipment was advanced and created a stronger tone locally. Refined wax on the spot was inactive and quoted at 73c. to 75c. per pound, according to seller.

Synthetics Held Filling

—Continued from page 5

factors that have been responsible for the rapid development of the synthetic detergent industry—the war, the shortage of fats and oils which was a perfect incentive for new products, and development of the heavy duty or home laundry type of detergent. Before the war there was no good detergent usable in home washing machines, he stated.

Mr. Parkhurst said that he knows of no law that requires manufacturers of soap or synthetic detergents to list the ingredients on their labels, but pointed out that many companies do follow this practice. He gave no opinion, however, on a bill that has been introduced in the senate that would amend the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act to compel the disclosure of ingredients on the labeling of soap and synthetic detergents.

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1—Lancaster Stainless Steel Counter Current Mixer EAG4 diameter 5'; complete.
6—Johnson 36" Cast Iron Filter Presses; 45 chambers.
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3—Pfaudler 300 gal. glass-lined Tanks.
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5—Shriver, Sperry 30", 24", 12" cast iron plate and frame Filter Presses.
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1—Stokes 30" x 8' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
12—New 100 gal. Stainless Steel Clad Jack. Kettles.
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1—2000 gal. STEEL KETTLE, jack., open top, agit., 7' dia. x 7'6" deep.
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3—36" x 36" SPERRY 60-plate FILTER PRESSES, cast iron, recessed, center feed, open delivery, hydraulic closing, hydraulic pumps.
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1—8' x 12' Oliver Acid-Proof Filter, lead fitted.
1—8' x 125' Reeves Rotary Kiln.
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2—6' x 12' Allis Chalmers Rod Mills.
1—No. 4-TH Mikro Pulverizer. Rebuilt—available for immediate shipment.
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Burma to Allow Private Sulphuric Acid Output

The government of the Union of Burma has decided to permit private enterprise to engage in the manufacture of sulphuric acid under certain conditions, it was announced last week at the Embassy of Burma. Production of atomic energy and the manufacture of arms and ammunitions, including all industries solely connected with military defense, however, will be reserved for development as state enterprise and (or) monopolies.

The Embassy said that ordinarily the manufacture of sulphuric acid and certain other industrial operations such as mining of coal, manufacture of paper and pulp, would be developed as state enterprises and (or) monopolies but, until such time as the state can undertake sufficient production, private enterprise shall be permitted to develop them either on their own or in partnership with the state, on terms and conditions to be settled with each enterprise.

The Embassy also said that the government has agreed that it will undertake not to nationalize the concern within a period which will be determined by discussion in each case. The government will also be prepared to discuss alternative methods of granting the enterprise security for a period sufficient to enable it to earn a reasonable return on the capital. Protection against foreign competition may be given in suitable cases.

G. E. Expands Sales Areas

General Electric Company's chemical department, Pittsfield, Mass., has given larger territories to three of it salesmen, the company reported recently.

H. M. Anderson, of the Cleveland office, has been assigned new areas in the eastern half of Michigan and western New York. M. E. Conroy, who has been in Schenectady, will now have headquarters in Cincinnati and will cover Kentucky, southern Ohio and half of Indiana. A. E. Koehler, formerly with headquarters in St. Louis, has moved to Chicago and in addition to his old territory will cover more of Illinois and a part of Chicago.

Anderson Heads Delegation To Int. Herring Meeting

A. W. Anderson, chief of the branch of commercial fisheries of the Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service, has been appointed chairman of the United States delegation to the International Meeting on Herring and Allied Species, to be convened at The Hague, Netherlands, on Aug. 29.

Delegates to the meeting are Maurice Wallar, acting chief of the dairy, poultry, fish, livestock and meat section of the food branch of the Office of International Trade, and Charles Carry, director of the fishery products division of the National Canners Association.

Named as advisers to the delegation are R. W. Tyson, chief of the special commodities branch, food and agriculture division, Economic Cooperation Administration; H. R. Fiedler, fisheries specialist with the same division; Lloyd Steere, counsellor for economic affairs at the American embassy in The Hague, and Francis Linville, of the division of international resources, Department of State.

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1—NEW 2,000 gal. Glascote jacketed & agitated vac. still.
3—Pfaudler 500 gal. jacketed & agitated vac. stills.
4—Pfaudler 500 gal. jacketed chlorinators.
2—Pfaudler 750 gal. jacketed chlorinators.
1—Ohlberg karbate condensor, 18" x 10', with karbate pump.
1—York ammonia compressor, model D4, 50 H. P.
1—Chrysler airtemp freon refrigeration unit, 50 H. P. motor.
1—500 gal. Pfaudler white enameled tank, closed top.

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1—Bird Suspended Stainless Steel Centrifuge, 40" perforated basket.
1—42" Shriver Filter Press, with hydraulic closing, 46 chambers.
1—S.S. Direct Fired Still, with agitator and coils, approx. 6' dia. x 6' high.
1—Nickel lined Jacketed Kettle, 4,000 gallons.
1—Vallez #3 Filter.
1—Podbielniak Stainless Steel Extractor with motor.
1—Sharples Pressurite Super Centrifuge, Stainless Steel Bowl.
1—Fuller Air Compressor, C-300.
1—J. H. Day Double Arm Mixer, 500 gallons.

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Mixer: W.&P. 20 gal. jacketed.
Vacuum Mixer: W. & P. 20 gallon.
Dryers: 6x40' Davenport hot air rotary.
Vacuum Pans: 50 gal. and 6' copper.
Mixer: Day Cincinnatius #2, 28 gal.
Fillers: Tube-Jar, hand and motor dr.
Mixer: Day Imperial #30, stainless steel.
Tablet Machines: Colton 2B, 3B, 4, 5T.
Filter Presses: 7", 12", 24" C.I., 24" wood.
Mixers: Lead and Color, O. & T. 100 gal.
Kettles: Stain. Steel, all sizes. (New).
Powder Mixers: Day 100, 400, 1,000 lbs. 20-20 Burton, Broughton 5 hp.
Labelers: Bottle and Can.
Dryer: 28x72" Atmospheric Double Drum.
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1—Denver 4'x3' Rotary Vac. Filter, Motor Driven, complete.
4—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
2—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryers.
1—Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer, 7 shelves.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
1—Century "Giant" 2 HP. 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 60"x48".
8—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 2 gal. sizes
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2—Sperry 18" Lead Filter Presses.
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2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
5—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 7"x9", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40"
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary & Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½" to 1½".
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
1—Huber 25 ton Para Block Press.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
1—Marco Stainless Homogenizer.
Devine 500, 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills. 250 gal. lead lined kettle
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers, Sifters
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3"x2" Centrif. Pumps.
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1—Samco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
20—Stainless, Alum., Copper & Glass-Lined Kettles & Tanks, new & used.
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8—Hammer Mills, 3 to 50 HP.
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6—Centrifugals, 26", 30" & 40".
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1—Aluminum 1,000 gal. Reaction Kettle, with jacket, coils and agitator.
1—Stainless 2,500 gal. Kettle with coils and agitator, closed.
1—Lead Lined 700 gal. Kettle, jktd. & agit. closed.
1—Lead Lined 500 gal. Reaction Kettle, with jacket, coils and agitator.
1—Copper 1,900 gal. Reaction Kettle, with coils.
3—Steel 1,000 gal. Kettles, closed, jacketed.
2—Steel open top kettle, jacketed & agit., 650 gal. and 850 gal.
1—Dopp 300 gal. C.I. Kettle, jktd. & agit.
1—Cast Iron 450 gal. Kettle, closed, agit.
10—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, open top, 40# jkt., 60 and 80 gal.
8—Stainless Steel Jacketed open top Kettles, 100# jkt., 50 gal., to 500 gal.

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Chemist, going to Europe, can call on your customers. Paris, Belgium, Holland, September 20-30; London after October 1. Flat rate basis. OPD 711.

Manufacturers' agent wants fine chemicals, vitamins, hormones. Active organization in California calling on manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics is able to give aggressive attention to your West Coast sales. Inquiries invited. OPD 712.

Agency Wanted—Sales representative—Chemist with offices in New York and Philadelphia wants line of plastisols for those areas. Would consider complete line or metal coating specialties only to be handled on commission basis. OPD 713.

Japanese territory representation wanted in chemicals and minerals by American agent residing in Japan. Suppliers and exporters send proposals or write for details. Importers also please contact. Alvin Melnick, Yomiurikaikan, Yurakucho, Tokyo, Japan. Cable: AIMELNICO, Tokyo.

Wanted: Fast selling lines of specialties and sundries. We are well equipped for detailing, distributing and merchandising. OPD 697.

BUSINESS WANTED

Substantial, small paint and varnish manufacturer looking for additional business. If you control some business and are interested in a strictly 50-50 profit sharing deal or some similar basis that is mutually fair—contact OPD 719.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Fitzpatrick Homoloid machine, model J, stainless throughout; 1½ H.P. splashproof motor, 3,400 R.P.M., screens. Hardly used. Versatile unit. Pulverizes, granulates, also colloidal dispersions in liquids. Widely used—Plastics, food, pharmaceutical, chemical industries. Price, $375. Argus Chemical Lab., 56 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. NE 8-2960.

Stokes high vacuum pumps — 212C, water-cooled, 100 cu. ft.; V-Drive; used 3 months; Satisfaction guaranteed. Price, $349 each. Inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Micropulverizer #1SI and #2DH. Blender, carbon steel, Conical tumbling type; 100 cu. ft. total, 60 cu. ft. working capacity, complete with drive. Both for 440/60/3 phase. State condition, make, price, dimensions. OPD 714.

Equipment Wanted: Stainless steel tank, flat bottom, new or second-hand, stainless steel coil inside, 1,000 gallon capacity, agitator, covered top preferable with motor attached. Send complete details and price to OPD 691.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Chemical Plant — South Jersey location, equipped to store liquids to 200,000 gallons. Also equipped to package in cans and drums all liquids, including mixing, blending, clarifying, decolorizing and deodorizing. Steam, land, building space available. Railroad siding. OPD 710.

Have you a new product you want to put on the market but for which you lack high-grade pulverizing and ball milling equipment? If so, we'd like to discuss the matter with you. OPD 716.

Chemical manufacturing facilities; blending, mixing, crushing and grinding to any fineness; any quantity; competent laboratory control. OPD 709.

Facilities offered for mixing dry chemicals carload and less carload. Also grinding, pulverizing, drying screening and packing done. Experienced capable personnel. Modern plant with rail siding located Metropolitan New York. Reply OPD 688.

MATERIALS OFFERED

1,000 gross 30 cc (1 oz.) Wheaton No-Solvit bottles, $2.25 per gross; 200 gross 50 cc ampules 2½% sodium citrate solution (NF VI) at $7.20 per gross. H. H. Miller, 4525 S. Oakenwald Avenue, Chicago 15, Ill.

MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories; will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 698.

Wanted: Dimethyl phthalate; other plasticizers. OPD 721.

MATERIALS WANTED

Solvents—Large eastern solvent consumer solicits correspondents with sources for special or odd-lot solvents and blends; minimum units 500 gallons. For specifications and other details, write OPD 699.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants also machinery—large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Chemist Wanted—Experienced, required by manufacturer of chemical specialties in Baltimore, Md. Permanent position and excellent future for right man. Reply stating age, education, experience, salary acceptable, and complete background. OPD 715.

Chemist-Finisher: Metropolitan New York manufacturer seeking practical man experienced in the manufacture of water soluble pigments, dressings, plastic finishes, binders, etc., for leather, and capable of assuming complete responsibility for department. Should be familiar with problems of finishing various types of leather. An unusual opportunity for the right party. OPD 717.

Export chemical house seeks active, intelligent assistant, well versed in pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs and industrial chemicals. Good salary and prospects for suitable candidate. Please submit details of education, experience, etc. OPD 718.

Secretary-Steno. Personable, capable, assume responsibility. Active chemical firm. Export and some bookkeeping experience preferred. Excellent future. OPD 720.

Market Research and statistical analyst: Permanent position in the Detroit area. Degree in chemistry or chemical engineering. Also, degree in business administration or considerable training or experience in the fields of statistics and economics. OPD 724.

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Offers through **Box 687**
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

WANTED! CHEMIST who has developed one or more specialty products with large sales possibilities to industries, agriculture, or government. Old established concern offers salary with royalty proposition. Give information as to purpose for which product is used, and class of trade to whom it would be sold. **Box 722, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.**

ECA Announces Additional

—Continued from page 5

metallic minerals, and a decrease of $160,000 for agricultural pesticides from the United States.

To French Zone Germany—a decrease of $384,000 for chemicals excluding fertilizers and synthetic rubber from the United States; $5,000 for the same from Latin America.

To Greece — $904,000 for dried skim milk, and $411,000 for petroleum from the United States.

To Iceland—$10,000 for chemicals, excluding fertilizer and synthetic rubber, from the United States.

To Ireland—$338,000 for dry dextrose or dextroglucose, except pharmaceutical dextrose and glucose, from the United States.

To Italy—$437,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $6,000,000 for petroleum and $63,000 for agricultural pesticides from the United States; a decrease of $286,000 for hide and skins from Latin America.

Korea to Get Fertilizers

To Korea — $7,223,000 for nitrogenous fertilizers, $2,100,000 for phosphates and other fertilizer materials, and $162,000 for whale oil and fish oils from the United States; $132,000 for copper from Japan.

To Netherlands—$10,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates, $2,595,000 for petroleum, $155,000 for chemicals excluding fertilizers and synthetic rubber, $100,000 for alcohol, $100,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, and $4,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations all from the United States; $489,000 for petroleum from the Middle East; $10,000 for chemicals, excluding fertilizer and synthetic rubber, and $2,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from Canada; and $200,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Japan.

To Trieste—$41,000 for flaxseed and a decrease of $21,000 for copper from the United States.

To United Kingdom—$4,100,000 for petroleum from the United States; $13,200,000 for the same from Latin America; $2,600,000 for the same from the Middle East, and a decrease of $140,000 for alcohol from the United States.

Oils, Fats Production, Consumption: June

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for June, 1949, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds	
	Production	Consumption
Babassu, crude	.....	1,365,000
Refined	[1]	[1]
Castor, No. 1, crude	7,359,000	4,864,000
No. 3, crude	1,978,000	2,184,000
Chinawood or tung oil	308,000	8,319,000
Coconut, crude	47,231,000	44,905,000
Refined	25,022,000	24,483,000
Corn, crude	17,667,000	18,055,000
Refined	16,371,000	13,688,000
Cottonseed, crude	65,569,000	106,238,000
Refined	97,996,000	138,639,000
Linseed, raw	70,927,000	26,402,000
Refined	8,923,000	12,630,000
Olive, edible	.....	102,000
Inedible	.....	93,000
Sulphur or olive foots	.....	[2]
Oiticica	.....	1,012,000
Palm, crude	.....	3,678,000
Refined	[1]	[1]
Peanut, crude[2]	14,207,000	12,452,000
Refined	11,689,000	9,422,000
Rapeseed, crude	.....	133,000
Refined	[1]	561,000
Sesame, crude	.....	.....
Refined	.....	13,000
Soybean, crude	150,583,000	137,212,000
Refined	124,209,000	119,081,000
All other	4,863,000	5,097,000

Animal Fats

Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)[3]	163,000,000	[4]
Refined[3]	136,000,000	2,329,000
Neatsfoot oil	157,000	287,000
Tallow, edible	4,863,000	5,097,000
Inedible	131,677,000	124,867,000

Fish and Marine Mammal Oils[5]

Cod and codliver oil	134,000	1,512,000
Marine mammal	[6]	3,026,000
Menhaden	12,116,000	3,369,000
Sardine (pilchard) and herring	41,000	3,645,000
Sperm	233,000	[7]
Other fish	751,000	2,532,000
Other liver	324,000	509,000

Greases

Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool	49,780,000	41,590,000
Wool grease	725,000	[4]

Secondary Products

Animal fat and oil fatty acids	12,845,000	12,030,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	2,635,000	2,308,000
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated	2,095,000	2,473,000
Deodorized oil[8]	27,127,000	18,053,000
Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oils and fats, palm oil refuse, etc. (100% fatty acid basis)	[6]	839,000
Fatty acids from fractionating or pressing—		
Oleic acid	5,857,000	3,646,000
Stearic acid	4,782,000	3,851,000
Other acids	[6]	[6]
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[6]	396,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	[6]	110,000
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)[9]	8,617,000	6,947,000
crude (100% basis)	[9]16,916,000	[9]17,053,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	7,907,000	6,668,000
Grease oil and lard oil	3,042,000	2,019,000
Hydrogenated oils and fats, Edible—		
Cottonseed	49,714,000	43,207,000
Soybean	33,496,000	32,129,000
Other	8,927,000	5,692,000
Inedible—		
Animal	2,687,000	2,396,000
Fish	1,515,000	1,975,000
Vegetable	1,488,000	668,000
Oleomargarin	59,716,000	[4]
Oleo oil	3,559,000	581,000
Shortening	122,213,000	760,000
Solid fatty acids produced by splitting hydrogenated fats and oils or by hydrogenation of fatty acids	5,915,000	1,482,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,270,000	1,881,000
inedible	1,294,000	481,000
vegetable oil, winter	11,513,000	9,149,000
Tall oil, crude	16,039,000	12,121,000
refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil	6,176,000	4,484,000
Tallow oil	668,000	709,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots	10,955,000	8,105,000
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	17,167,000	15,666,000
Winterized oil	51,999,000	34,064,000

[1] Included in "other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] Data collected by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
[3] Data collected by Department of Agriculture. Refined lard production data represents Federally Inspected Lard. Lard stocks include quantities held in refrigerated storage amounting to 103,890,000 and 125,823,000 pounds for June 30 and May 31, respectively, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
[4] Data not available.
[5] Data collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior.
[6] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[7] Included in "Other marine mammal oil."
[8] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil and cooking and salad oil not included.
[9] Includes data for synthetic glycerin.

Raw Materials Used

	Tons	
	Consumption	Stocks June 30
Castor beans	7,337	10,049
Copra	36,271	36,773
Corn germs	24,753	24,918
Cottonseed	15,170	196,855
Flaxseed	86,268	98,794
Olives	.....	.....
Soybeans	318,166	457,914
Peanuts[1]	.....	20,630
Tung nuts	527	900
Other	4,056	3,996

[1] Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, collected data on crushings of peanuts.

Davies Nitrate Assigns Smith

The Davies Nitrate Company, New York, has added M. B. Smith to its staff as chemist in charge of production control and product development. He was formerly associated with the Allied Asphalt & Mineral Company, Johns-Manville Corporation, General Cable Company and the United States Bureau of Standards.

Soap Sales Up Slightly In Second 1949 Quarter

Domestic sales of soap in the second quarter of 1949 were up slightly over first quarter, according to the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers.

Sales census reports to the association from eighty-seven manufacturers show non-liquid soap sales amounting to 626,527,000 pounds as against 614,621,000 pounds from seventy-nine companies in the first quarter. Based on only those companies reports which make comparisons possible, non-liquid soap sales for the second quarter were 3.6 percent less than for the second quarter of 1948, but 1.2 percent above the first quarter of 1949.

Liquid soap sold by fifty-four companies during the second quarter of 1949 amounted to 1,443,000 gallons, compared to 1,331,000 gallons reported by forty-nine companies for first quarter of 1949. Data from companies reporting each quarter show an 8.9 percent increase over the second quarter of 1948 and an increase of 5.1 percent over the first quarter of 1949.

Sales of synthetic detergents in the second quarter of 1949, as reported by thirty-one companies, totaled 158,236,000 pounds. For the first quarter of 1949, twenty-six companies reported 154,871,000 pounds. In the second quarter 1948, fifteen companies reported 96,823,000 pounds.

Switzerland Boosts Tariffs On Fats and Oils Imports

The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations announced last week that imports of edible fats and oils into Switzerland again will be free of centralized import activity beginning October 1, according to the American Legation at Bern.

The Association of Importers of Edible Oils and Fats will be dissolved on September 31. This agency, in agreement with the Swiss government, has acted since 1941 as the sole centralized importer of edible fats and oils, semi-finished products and raw materials for the production of such edible products.

The Swiss Federal Council decreed on July 15, 1949, that subsequent to that date a "price supplement"—in effect, an increased tariff—would be collected on all imported edible fats and oils, and products used in their manufacture. The new "tariff" schedule per short ton, compared with former rates, is as follows:—

	Previous	New
Olive oil	$2.12	$10.60
Other edible oils	2.12	10.60
Edible fats	2.12	10.60
Peanuts (for manufacture of edible fats and oils)	2.12	4.24
Copra (for manufacture of edible fats and oils)	2.12	6.36

ECA Grants Holland Funds For Services, License Fees

The Economic Cooperation Administration announced August 17 that it has issued a procurement authorization to the Netherlands government in the amount of $42,500 to enable N. V. Dobbelman, Dutch soap manufacturing firm, to meet dollar costs of technical services and licensing rights furnished by the Sharples Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dobbelman previously purchased a soap processing machine with Marshall plan funds from the Philadelphia firm. The machine was sold on the condition that Dobbelman would pay licensing fees and that Sharples would furnish a special engineer to help install the machine and instruct Dutch workers in its operation. The ECA authorization specifies that not more than $2,500 may be used to meet dollar costs of the engineering services, and not more than $40,000 to meet dollar costs of the non-transferable license fees.

Trade Briefs

Martin Hilby, formerly assistant to the manager of the soap division of Armour & Co., has become a partner in the firm of Longstreet-Abbott & Co., commodity counsellor, St. Louis.

Oilseeds, including copra, imported into Italy during 1948 totaled 65,000 tons, more than 25 percent greater than imports of these articles in the preceding year.

Tung oil exported from Hong Kong during the first four months of this year totaled 19,100,000 pounds, of which the United States received 1,100,000 pounds. Exports during the same period of 1948 totaled more than 20,500,000 pounds, with the United States receiving 11,000,000 pounds.

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American Tele-Tele Patents Offered for Licensing

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has placed all its patents on the register of the United States Patent Office for licenses. Inquiries should be addressed to Patent Licensing Division, Western Electric Company, 195 Broadway, New York 7.

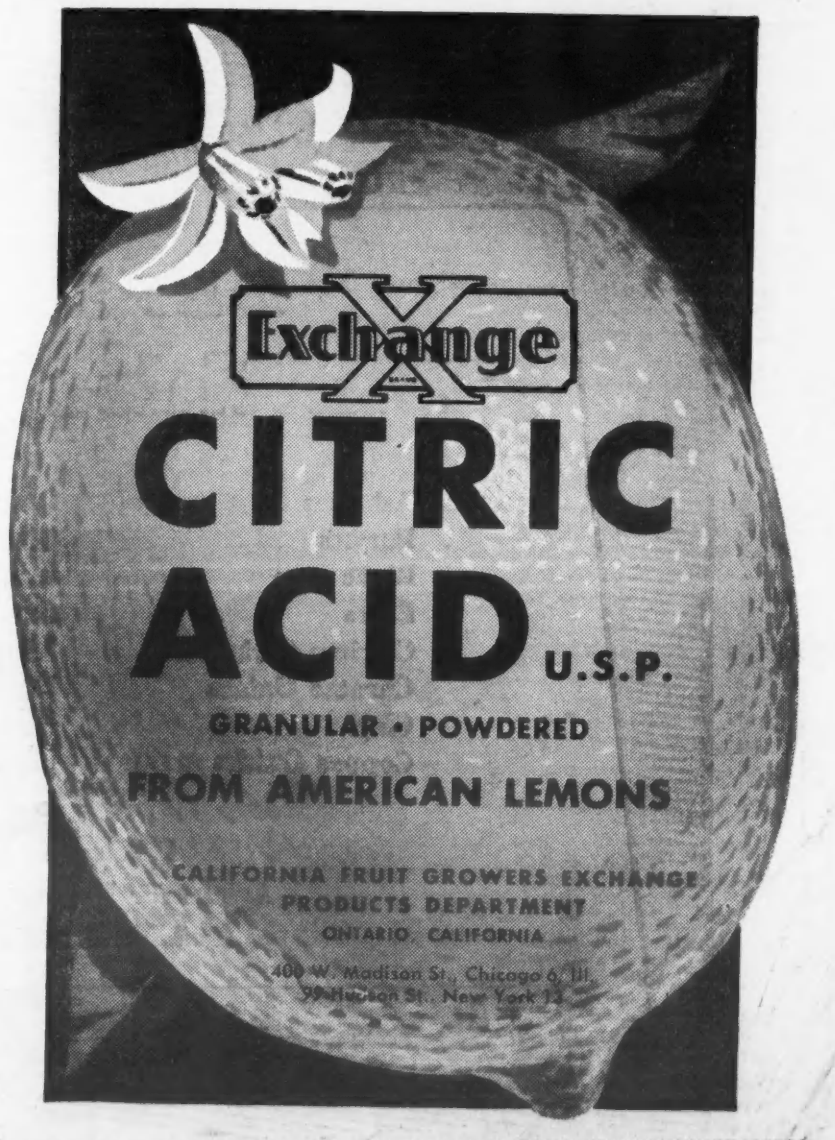
A partial list of the available patents, published August 16, comprises something like 1,250 issued between August, 1932, and September, 1934. Among their subjects are the following (patent numbers in parentheses):—

Ceramic articles (1,962,751), coating articles (1,894,671), composition hardening (1,947,479), conveyor system (1,951,400), copper refining (1,878,936; 1,882,998; and 1,948,316), determining condition of a gas (1,883,116), drying fibrous materials (1,956,737), electrochemically producing articles (1,965,399), electrodeposition of alloys (1,960,029), filtering apparatus (1,902,-031), fire-extinguishers (1,956,744), flame-proof articles (1,897,629).

Gaseous discharge devices (1,921,004), glass-working (1,969,525), glass-working machines (1,912,405), gutta percha insulating materials (1,935,321), impregnating articles (1,920,191), insulating materials (1,874,307; 1,882,081; 1,911,-803; and 1,966,509), leaching material (1,929,-927), lead alloys (1,880,746; 1,890,013; and 1,890,-014), lead compositions (1,896,473), liquid spray devices (1,901,954), lubricating compositions (1,944,273), lubricating systems (1,940,110), magnetic materials in powder form (1,915,386).

Materials cleaning and vulcanizing (1,881,785), materials handling (1,882,985; 1,914,09; 1,920,203; 1,939,055; 1,948,305; and 1,949,481), materials preparation and distribution (1,880,794), materials separation (1,873,393; 1,873,394; and 1,873,-395), materials treating (1,939,054; 1,947,545; 1,947,546; 1,947,547; and 1,947,548), metal-coating phonograph records (1,954,950), metals melting and casting (1,897,589).

Molten materials preparation and handling (1,904,853), piezo-electric crystals (1,896,513; 1,-907,426; 1,907,427; and 1,958,620), portable platform or skid (1,880,765), rubber products (1,-897,626), sealing materials (1,882,925), transmitter carbon manufacture (1,907,843), wood treatment and corrosion prevention (1,896,478).



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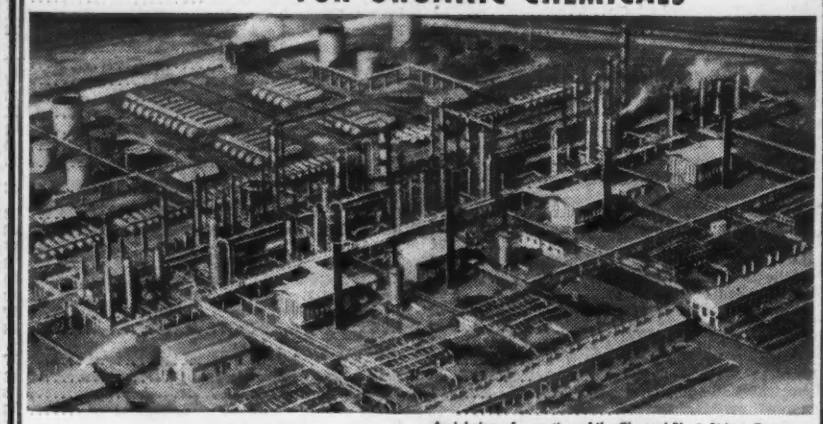

Aerial view of a portion of the Chemcel Plant, Bishop, Texas.

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METHYLAL
METHANOL
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